

THE
North-China Herald
AND
SUPREME COURT & CONSULAR GAZETTE.

VOL VI., No. 208.

SHANGHAI, APRIL 29, 1871.

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ADVERTISEMENTS.

**HYDROGRAPHIC NOTICE
No. 4, 1871.**

TUNGSHA LIGHT VESSEL.

NOTICE is hereby given that, on the 15th instant, a new Light Vessel was moored on the S.W. part of the Tungsha Bank, at the entrance of the Yangtze, in 3½ fathoms of water.

The following bearings are magnetic
Gutzlaff Lighthouse S. 18° E.
Shaweishan Island N. 37° E.
Kintoan Lighthouse N. 63° W.

The Light exhibited is a white revolving one, with flashes at intervals of half minutes.

The Light is 40 feet above the Sea, and visible 11 miles in clear weather.

The Light Vessel is painted Red, with the word "Tungsha" on each side, and has one mast surmounted by a 6 feet black ball. When necessary to lower the lantern for trimming, a white ship's light will be hoisted and a blue light burned. A gun will be fired when vessels are observed running into danger, and the course that should be steered will be signaled in Marryat's code of signals.

In foggy weather a Steam Fog Horn will be sounded at intervals of half a minute.

S. A. VIGUIER,
Divisional Inspector and
Harbour Master.

29ap 1016 Shanghai, 24th April, 1871.

**HYDROGRAPHIC NOTICE
No. 5 of 1871.**

"SHOALS OFF TURTLE ROCK."

THE following letter from Rear Admiral JOHN RODGERS, Commander-in-chief of U. S. Asiatic Fleet, is published for general information.

S. A. VIGUIER,

Divisional Inspector and Harbourmaster.

U. S. S. "Colorado,"

Wusung, China, 21st April, 1871.

Sir,—Lieutenant ROCKWELL, commanding the U. S. S. "Palos," reports, that on his recent passage from Hongkong to this port he found, in Lat. 22°, 46' 00", Long. 116° 03' 40" E., a number of soft lumps off Turtle Rock, near Cupchi Point, with two fathoms of water on them.

The bearings (Magnetic) from the outer lump were found as follows: Cupchi Point N ½ E, 3.15 miles: the hill marked on the chart 726 feet N.W. ¼ W. 7.15 miles.

As these lumps are in position where, by the charts, vessels may safely go, warning is hereby given that those drawing more than twelve feet (12) of water should give a berth of at least (4) four miles to Turtle Rock.

Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed) JOHN RODGERS,
Rear-Admiral,
Commander-in-chief of Asiatic Fleet.

To
G. F. SEWARD, Esq.,
U. S. Consul-General, Shanghai—China.
Harbor Master's Office,
4my 1059 Shanghai, April 28th, 1871.

Miscellaneous Intelligence.

LATEST DATES.

England... (tel.)... April 18	Hankow, ...	Apr. 23
San Francisco, ...	Yokohama, ...	" 20
Hongkong, ...	Nagasaki, ...	" 21
Tientsin, ...	Foochow, ...	" 26

Latest dates in England, from China,—
Hongkong, ... Jan. 21 Received via Brindisi.
Shanghai, ... " 18 " Mar. 6th.

**METEOROLOGICAL TABLE.
(WUSUNG.)**

Date	Time of High or Low Water.	Water on Bar.	Wind.	Force.	i.	Bar.	Thur.
Apr. 17 L.W.	7.16	12.05	W. by N.	4	c	29.91	54
" 17 H.W.	11.38	19.10	"	4	c	29.96	61
" 18 L.W.	7.54	12.08	S. S. E.	3	f	29.91	58
" 18 H.W.	0.04	20.04	S. by E.	4	b	29.87	69
" 19 L.W.	8.34	12.06	N. W.	4	m	29.90	62
" 19 H.W.	0.55	21.01	Nagasaki,	5	c	29.98	62
" 20 L.W.	9.29	12.11	N. E.	1	b	30.39	54
" 20 H.W.	1.20	21.02	E. S. E.	1	b	30.34	55
" 21 L.W.	9.52	11.07	S. S. E.	5	r	30.15	54
" 21 H.W.	1.47	20.02	S. E. by S.	5	h	30.06	54
" 22 L.W.	10.17	12.07	West.	1	c	29.92	61
" 22 H.W.	2.10	20.04	W. N. W.	1	c	29.92	61
" 23 L.W.	10.42	12.11	N. E. by E.	1	c	30.01	58
" 23 H.W.	2.46	20.04	N. E. by N.	2	r	29.97	58

EXPLANATION

F. Force (1 to 12). i. Initials; b. blue sky; c. cloud f. fog; h. hail; l. lightning; m. misty (hazy); o. overcast (dull); r. rain; s. snow; t. thunder; z. calm.

THERMOMETER—SHANGHAI.

DATE.	1871.		1870.	
	Night. Min.	Day. Max.	Night. Min.	Day. Max.
April 21	49	51	53	63
" 22	51	62	56	72
" 23	51	58	62	78
" 24	54	58	60	63
" 25	53	60	53	62
" 26	53	55	56	61
" 27	52	59	56	67

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.—Per "Enterprise" From London.—Messrs. Quickett, and Williamson. From Hongkong.—Mr. Landstein. Per "Golden Age" From Yokohama.—Capt. McMinnis, Mr. and Mrs. Twombly, infant, nurse, and servt., and 3 Chinese in Steerage. From Hiogo.—9 Chinese in Steerage. From Nagasaki.—Lieut. Swanson, Messrs. Thos. Jackson, Hassell, Leizowsague, W. H. Alexander, and 5 Chinese in Steerage. Per "Nanxing" from Tientsin.—Mr. Eaton, and 17 Chinese. Per "Shantung" From Tientsin.—Capt. Perkins, Messrs. Bovet, and Paul. From Chefoo.—Mr. Cole. Per "Bombay" From Southampton.—Messrs. E. Iveson, and Evans. From Brindisi.—Messrs. Deacon, Schonfield, Borchardt, and Rev. Mr. Morris. From Hongkong.—Mrs. Muirhead, 2 children, and amah, Commr. Magnay, Dr. Taylor, Messrs. Rothwell, Taylor, Bell, and 109 Chinese. Per "Oregonian" from Japan.—Mrs. W. K. Tucker, Mr. Loureiro, Wife and servt., Messrs. J. Anderson, F. M. Yound, Woodside, C. J. de Silva, and servt., P. Robertson and servt., Bradfield, Edward Jung-erich, and Five in Steerage. Per "Chusan" from Ningpo.—Bishop Alford, Messrs. A. Alford, Gundry, and McAllister. Per "Shanse" from Tientsin.—Capt. Bisbee, and 13 Chinese.

DEPARTED.—Per "Madras" For Southampton.—W. H. Medhurst, Esq., Mrs. Medhurst, child and servt., Mr. Gilfillan's child and nurse. For Madras.—Mr. R. J. Macpherson. For Hongkong.—Lieut. Drew, Mr. P. H. do Rozario, and 20 Chinese. Per "Chusan" For Ningpo, 21st April.—Messrs. R. Brand, McAllister, Sim, Gundry, Dyce, Cromie, Peters, Lewis, Stokes, Bishop Alford, Col. Cooke, Mrs. Brand, Mrs. Henderson, Mrs. Wadman, &c., &c. Per "Golden Age" For Liverpool.—Messrs. W. P. Livingston, and W. R. Winch. For San Francisco.—Messrs. A. E. Keell, and T. A. Cowderoy. For Nagasaki.—Mr. and Mrs. Forbes, Commr. T. M. Magnay, and Mr. J. Forbes. For Hiogo.—Bishop Williams, Dr. Taylor, Mr. Taylor, and Rev. A. R. Morris. Per "Shantung" for Tientsin.—Mr. Hobson. Per "Venus" for Hongkong.—Messrs. Hickling, Hessel, John Foster, and Cheshire.

THE publication of the *North-China Herald* and *Supreme Court & Consular Gazette* commenced at 5 P.M.

The North-China Herald.

IMPARTIAL, NOT NEUTRAL.

SHANGHAI, SATURDAY, APRIL 29, 1871.

WE have several times lately referred to the question of missionary enterprise in China, as a problem demanding attention; and the late action of the

Tsung-li Yamén verifies our prediction. From whatever cause, whether from mistaken zeal on the part of missionaries, or from unreasoning hostility on the part of mandarins, or from a combination of both—ill-feeling, towards the Roman Catholic missionaries more especially, has lately been manifested with remarkable violence and frequency. We do not for a moment believe these outbreaks have been spontaneous manifestations of popular hostility, but attribute them distinctly to the instigation of the official and literary classes who have cleverly played on the superstitious and ignorance of their inferiors. They had fertile ground, and they have sown it assiduously. The orphanage establishments of the Roman Catholics laid them open to certain accusations, and the vantage was dexterously availed of. That the instigators believed the truth of the stories which they spread, we do not credit; but that the feeling of dislike which impelled them so assiduously to stir up popular feeling was real, the trouble taken is a proof. The Tsung-li Yamén's late despatch is the culminating expression of this hostility; and in it we are sure to find a clever exposition of the official case, and a plausible argument in its support. We regret that we have not yet been able to obtain a copy of the document for publication; but we have information as to its contents which enables us to write with some confidence. We believe it will be found that the Chinese have overdone the casuistry in which they are adepts, and have gone far to destroy what sympathy their appeal might have met with, by an overstatement of their case. The Chinese are not like Feejee islanders, so inferior even to the most ignorant foreigners that the crudest exposition of an intelligent creed is likely to persuade them. They require to be argued with intelligently, and raised by education to a higher conception of religion, rather than converted by denunciation of their cherished beliefs. Similarly, they have a system of Government which, however corrupt in its administration, is elaborate in theory and organisation, and their officers are likely to chafe at interference by foreign missionaries on behalf of converts, in the ordinary course of executive procedure. A conception of these facts would have ensured attention to any calm remonstrance against indiscreet propagandism, and against political self assertion by foreign teachers. But the Tsung-li Yamén appears to have overdone the thing; and to have accompanied a despatch which really commands attention, by a series of proposals for restricting missionary enterprise, and by allegations of actual wrong done or inconvenience caused by missionaries, which are impracticable and incredible.

Much stress is laid on the existing hostility towards missionaries, as proved by recent outbreaks; and the necessity is urged for considering a remedy, before the feeling increases and worse ensues. Several causes are alleged for this hostility—but principally the entrance into Christianity of men who do so from interested motives, and who enlist the influence of their pastors to support them in legal disputes with their fellows, or to protect them against punishment by their officials. It is suggested therefore, broadly, that missionaries should not establish themselves anywhere without first ascertaining that local feeling is not hostile to their project; that all secrecy of procedure should be abandoned, their establishments be open, so that every one can see clearly what they do, and that they refrain from meddling in the official relations of their converts with the mandarins. There is much plausibility in these suggestions from one point of view; but, from another, they might be made a means to exclude missionaries altogether, and to harass converts so effectually as to neutralise all efforts at conversion. And this power is increased by the detailed regulations which are proposed, till a feeling arises in the mind of the reader, that it would have been simpler to ask that propagandism should be altogether forbidden. A request to this effect, even, on the broad ground of political expediency, would have been more likely to command sympathy than the involved proposals by which it seems proposed indirectly to attain the end. This, at least, is the impression we have gathered, of the nature of a despatch which undoubtedly raises important questions, and which will probably excite much attention. We have endeavoured, at present, only to give a brief outline of its purport—reserving further comment until we are able to lay the document itself before our readers.

Summary of News.

The English mail of the 10th March arrived on the 25th April, with telegrams to the 10th idem. We have since received telegraphic news via Hongkong to the 18th.

Paris was still in the hands of the Insurgents, and fighting had taken place, between them and the Government troops, with doubtful result. The Emperor Napoleon had gone to England, and visited the Queen.

This week has been a complete holiday. The sporting half of the community have been intent on racing; and the greater part of the remainder have been away into the interior on pleasure excursions. The weather has not been favourable for either; still a fair amount of enjoyment seems to have been had. A full report of the racing events will be found in another part of the paper.

A meeting of Treaty Consuls was held on the 17th instant. From the minutes, it will be seen that the establishment of a Refuge for destitute foreigners has been decided on, and rules drawn up. Forms of procedure for the Consular Courts contemplated by the Land Regulations, have also been agreed to.

The meeting of Ratepayers in the Anglo-American Settlement is to take place next week. On our front page, will be found rules of procedure recommended by the Council.

An American expedition is to start on Tuesday for Corea, to endeavour to open amicable relations with that country. Mr. F. F. Low, the U. S. Minister at Peking, will conduct negotiation and will be escorted by a strong squadron, under the command of Admiral Rodgers, U. S. N. We hear that it has come to the ears of Admiral Rodgers that certain persons have indicated an intention to follow in the wake of his vessels with a view to open trade with Corea, and that the Admiral has expressed himself to the effect that he cannot allow their presence during the proposed negotiations. It must be evident that the presence of persons not under the control of the expedition, and careless about the tone of communication, might work much harm to the purpose of the expedition. The Admiral's determination seems reasonable, and he may certainly be expected to enforce it. Admiral Rodgers is now making a short stay in Shanghai, as the guest of Mr. Seward.

The Telegraph between Shanghai and Hongkong is working perfectly, and is being largely availed of. The Company here announce the completion of arrangements for the despatch of, through telegrams for all parts of the world, via Singapore. The telegrams are carried by steamer between Hongkong and Singapore free, the rates being simply those ordinarily charged between Hongkong and Shanghai added to the British Indian Extension Company's rates from Singapore onwards.

We hear that the Chehsien's proclamation condemning lotteries has been supplemented by one from the Taotai, speaking in still stronger terms, and threatening with condign punishment any Chinese who shall purchase tickets.

We print, elsewhere, a translation of a proclamation by the Taotai, forbidding women going to the temples to burn incense &c., and having especial reference to the festival at the Lung-hwa pagoda during the third moon. The proclamation is a mere farce. It is neither expected nor intended to have any effect. Women will go to the pagoda just as if the prohibition had not been issued, and probably the Taotai's wife and daughters (if he has any) will go also—so will the wives of all the Shanghai officials. Our readers will remember that, about two years ago, Ting Footai issued a proclamation prohibiting idol processions. That proclamation was still hanging on the city walls when a monster procession took place. The fact is that, such things being forbidden by law, the officials are compelled now and then to go through the form

of issuing a proclamation on the subject. Chinese generally disapprove of women going to the temples, considering it immodest and dangerous. Reports are frequently got up about the priests having criminal intercourse with their female devotees. Last year, after the pagoda festival, reports of this kind were in everybody's mouth, and assumed such a positive shape that it was said the Taotai had instituted formal inquiries, which proved that they were false. They were probably spread by some opponent of Buddhism, or by some one who wished to restrain his own women from going.

Some excitement was caused yesterday by a report that a member of the Portuguese community had shot another, in a dispute arising out of some personal differences. It appears that Mr. L. A. Xavier, finding some scurrilous verses in circulation which contained matter of a libelous and offensive character affecting himself and friends, endeavoured to trace the authorship, and from evidence he was able to obtain felt justified in concluding that Mr. A. A. E. da Silva was concerned with the publication. The proof, however, was insufficient to fix the charge at law, but Mr. Xavier was so satisfied of the correctness of his suspicion that he determined to take the law into his own hands, and inflict what he deemed merited punishment. Meeting Mr. da Silva in the Peking Road, on Wednesday, he accordingly accused him of the authorship of the libel, and struck him a number of blows on the face with a horsewhip. Mr. V. P. Fonseca, who was also an aggrieved party by the verses referred to, was with Mr. Xavier at the time, and both were summoned, at the instance of Mr. da Silva, before the Portuguese Consul, on the charge of assault. The charge was heard yesterday morning, when Mr. Xavier was fined \$1, and the case against Mr. Fonseca dismissed. The parties left the Court, and when they reached the Bund, close to the Club, Mr. Fonseca asked Mr. da Silva for an apology on his own account, and presented to him a written paper which he required him to sign. Mr. da Silva refused to do this, and Mr. Fonseca, saying he must take his satisfaction as Mr. Xavier had done, assaulted him with a horsewhip on the face. Mr. da Silva immediately drew a Deane and Adam's revolver, and fired five shots at his assailant at a couple of yards distance, hitting him with all except one, which missed fire. Fortunately the explosive material was weak, and though one of the bullets took effect in Mr. Fonseca's arm so severely that its extraction was difficult, and another entered the upper part of his left breast about a quarter of an inch, the majority only penetrated his clothes. Having exhausted the revolver, Mr. da Silva then threw it in Mr. Fonseca's face, inflicting a severe cut on the forehead. The wounded man returned to the Consulate, and was at once sent to Hospital, while his assailant was arrested and lodged in the British Consular gaol.

The str. *Agamemnon*, while on her voyage from Foochow to this port, got aground below the Beacon on Monday afternoon, 24th, at 5.30 p.m., but floated off again at

11.30 p.m. She was in charge of a pilot at the time. She arrived at Woosung on Tuesday at 2 p.m., but will not be able to cross the bar for some days, owing to her deep draught of water.

The steamer "Peiho" a few days ago came into collision with a junk, near Tung-sha lightship, and got damaged severely, requiring her to return to port to effect repairs. Her fore compartment was full of water, but no cargo damaged, as that space is reserved for such emergencies. A boat put off from the *Peiho* to render help in case the junk was in danger, but was unable to reach it on account of the strong tide. Eleven Chinese reached the *Peiho* in their own boat; the fate of the junk itself and of the remainder of the crew is uncertain. The *Peiho* repaired damages and left again, a few days later.

The *L. & C. Express* understands that efforts are being made to procure a reversal of the decision passed on Mr. Hargreaves by Acting Judge Goodwin.

We reprint to-day the interesting lecture by Mr. Kreyer, on "Some phases of interaction between the East and the West," to which we referred last week.

We have to acknowledge a copy of the Rev. W. Lobscheid's "Chinese and English Dictionary," which is now published in a complete form, by Messrs. Noronha and Sons, Hongkong. Reviews of the work have already appeared in our columns, during its previous publication in parts.

A NINGPO correspondent writes that there is considerable excitement among the Chinese in regard to the disturbances near Li-yang, and less assurance of a quiet settlement than we anticipated last week. The insurgents seem to be marching Westwards from Li-yang, and are said to have taken a small *lien* city called Liu-chew or Liu-tze. Large quantities of *cash* have been sent up to Hangchow, to pay the troops before starting them in campaign, and the price has at once gone up in the city. The Futai of Chekeang is visiting Ningpo with the object of inspecting the coast defences. He went over the citadel at Chinghai, on Thursday; and is going over to Chusan in a day or two. Speaking of Chusan, a gentleman who has lately visited the island writes that several of the graves of those who died during our occupation in 1841-5, need repair, and the inscriptions restoration. Some of the latter have been very lately renewed by our gunboats; but others have been overlooked. This should be seen to, when next a man-of-war cruises in that direction.

Very heavy rain has fallen, and the country is converted into half swamp, much to the disgust of the excursionists who have gone down from Shanghai. All the foreign and native houseboats in the place are hired, and one party has actually gone in a cargo-boat. Some are gone to Tiendong, some to the Snowy Valley, and some to Pootoo. There are already several parties up at Shé-deu-ze, so there will be some crowding which will redound to the advantage of the priests. The merchants of Ningpo are getting up an address to Mr. Fittock, H. B. M. Consul,

on the occasion of his departure for England.

Our PEKING correspondent writes that Mr. McLeavy Brown is after all to remain in the service of the British Government. What has led to this sudden change of intention, he is unaware. Baron de Rehfues is going home on leave, and is to be succeeded by Mr. Anneke, who in turn will be replaced by Mr. Wentzel, now N.-German Consul at Tientsin.

A correspondent writes that matters are quiet but not very amicable, at TIENTSIN. Li is said to be very strong on the missionary question. A collision between the steamer *Peiho* and a junk has been decided in favour of the former; but the Chinese are dissatisfied, and intend to appeal. The election for Municipal Councillors took place on the 22nd inst. Messrs. A. C. Cordes, G. C. Beebe and J. A. T. Meadows were elected.

The almost unprecedented occurrence of a fall of snow so late as the 19th of April has taken place at CHEFOO. With the exception of a very slight shower of rain on the 3rd inst., uninterrupted drought had been experienced since the 17th February, when the last snow-storm took place; but on the morning of the 19th snow fell in heavy flakes for about half an hour, melting of course before it reached the ground. This was followed by a copious fall of rain, and the agricultural prospects of the usually parched vicinity of Chefoo have consequently been much improved. The thermometer ranges from 40° to 65° at present. A new Taotae, Kung Yih-t'oo, a native of Fukien, took office on the 11th inst. He has been promoted to this post from the Prefectship of Tse-nan Fu, the capital of Shantung, and although a very young man (not more than 35 years of age) already holds brevet-rank as a Provincial Treasurer. He is said to be a special protégé of the Governor of Shantung, Ting Pao-ching, and to have won distinction some years ago by a defence of the city of Tun-chang Fu against the Nienfei. The late Taotae, Lew Ta-shen, who has gained an unenviable reputation for anti-foreign tendencies, has retired from the public service on sick leave, and is shortly to proceed to Shanghai for medical treatment.

Kwok-a-sing, the prisoner in the *Nouvelle Penelope* case, has been discharged by the Supreme Court of HONGKONG, but immediately re-arrested under a warrant from the Lieut.-Governor. The *Daily Press* says:—"It is understood that proceedings will now be taken under the Extradition Treaty with France, and that being an Imperial Act, the question will have to be decided by the Executive, and not by the Supreme Court. The matter has thus assumed a new phase of a very important nature." The same paper notices that "Mr. Pope Hennessy, Governor of Labuan, who it was for some time thought would succeed Sir Richard MacDonnell in Hongkong, has been appointed to the Bahamas." A successful performance has been given by the Hongkong A. D. C., in aid of the fund for rebuilding the Lyceum theatre, Shanghai. The prologue delivered on the occasion will be found elsewhere.

Editorial Selections.

THE HOME PRESS ON CHINA.

THAT we may not be thought, in England, to have let judgment go by default, we venture once more to return to the subject of newspaper criticism on Chinese politics; and to pursue the defence we have already set up, by retorting on the Home Press some of the charges which the *Pall Mall Gazette* has lately indulged in, against ourselves and contemporaries. The action of the local Press, we have been assured by our contemporary, has been detrimental to our interests in China, by exposing the difference of sentiment existing between ourselves and the representatives of our Government. With more truth, we can aver that the action of the *Pall Mall* and its contemporaries, in foolishly and persistently, and in face of the better information afforded by the foreign press in China, urging on the Government and people of England a line of policy which made that difference of sentiment a necessity, has been doubly injurious to our interests and to the continuance of a good understanding in our relations with China. We have drawn attention lately to the suggestions put forth by the Tsung-li Yamèn with regard to the subject of missionary residence; and although we are not yet able to publish a full copy of the despatch sent to foreign ministers, nor the text of the proposed rules for the government of missionaries, we have learnt enough to show their objectionable nature. It may, and probably will, be adduced that this is a mere missionary matter; that no interference is sought with us in our mercantile pursuits, and that the yielding of a matter of such little importance will tend to strengthen the basis of a good accord between the Government of China and those of the Western powers. It is, however, at least suggestive, that the Tsung-li Yamèn should, for its first claim to be relieved from treaty engagements, have fixed on this very question of the presence of missionaries, and that it should have had the shrewdness to attack at the very point where the murmurs of the *Pall Mall* and its compeers seemed to mark a want of unanimity on the part of the defence. It is perhaps fortunate that, as a general rule, the Home Press has become convinced of its ignorance respecting Indian affairs, and has wisely for some years refrained from endeavouring to meddle with the internal affairs of that country. China, however, affords too tempting a bait, for the party to which the *Pall Mall* has allied itself, to make a display of an intimate acquaintance with Eastern politics and Eastern affairs; and the opportunity is taken advantage of to its full extent. It is somewhat remarkable that, notwithstanding the continual assertion that we know positively nothing about China, its constitution, government and people, there is no subject which the Home Press is readier at a moment's notice to discuss, in a dogmatic and confident manner. We are not to be considered as deprecating free discussion, as such a discussion if carried out with fairness must eventually re-

sult in good; but on the other hand we have a right to cavil at a paper, which has become the ready victim of every sham put forward on behalf of the Chinese Government since the Burlingame Mission, assuming a dictatorial air over papers to which sources of information far more extensive and trustworthy than any to which it can lay claim, are open from day to day. To be a triton amongst the minnows is an agreeable if not a dignified rôle; and the *Pall Mall*, in the superiority of its small modicum of knowledge to the crass ignorance of the mass of its contemporaries, derives therefrom no small amount of inward complacency. The exhibition of this complacency is, however, unfortunately not always so innocent as its mere enjoyment; and we may fairly add that the tone adopted by our contemporary, and its followers in England, and by the ready credence they have afforded to one-sided versions of political affairs in China, much internal comfort has been afforded to the retrogressive party in China, and much damage done to British interests and British relations. So consistent indeed has been our contemporary in his friendship for the Government at Peking, that we believe his articles are there read with a favour not extended to our own criticism, and any remarks likely to be useful towards the end of getting rid of the pressure of our existence in China, are carefully treasured up, to be drawn on when convenient. To us, the attempt to exclude missionaries is but another evidence of the eager desire of the Chinese Officials to get rid of ourselves. From the peculiar tone of some of our Home contemporaries, the Peking Government thinks it has discovered the weak spot in our entrenchments, and hastens if possible to effect such a lodgment there, as may be made use of to break our lines more completely. If the trade with China be burdensome to Great Britain and disastrous to those engaged in it; and if it be advisable to let the Chinese nation drop back into the pool of stagnation in which it was rapidly becoming suffocated, or on the other hand become dependent on some nation with more energy than Great Britain now possesses, this may be a small matter. We fear, however, that before such an event should happen, there is danger of more serious complications than the pro-Peking party of the English press has as yet appeared to foresee.

A HOME FOR DESTITUTE FOREIGNERS.

WE are glad to learn that it has been resolved to establish a Home, in Shanghai, for the relief of destitute Foreigners. The duty is incumbent on all communities, in a greater or less degree, to alleviate the distress and suffering of the poor; this has been recognised by the establishment of the Sinza refuge for Chinese; and Foreigners certainly have at least as strong a claim upon us as natives. The misery of their case has not been so great, for they get a great deal from private charity; but their condition has been more demoralising, and has tended to make of them confirmed mendicants and vagabonds. A man who was discharged some time ago from the Police Force has been heard to boast that he can make \$2 a

day by begging; and his experience has ended in making him a confirmed rowdy and vagrant. The giving money to Foreign loafers is, in fact, as a rule, more injurious than kind; it is generally expended in drink and vice, and ends by landing the recipient at the Police Station. It is, in fact, the indiscriminate bestowal of private charity which keeps a number of dissolute men in Shanghai. They will not work; and so long as they can obtain money they have no wish to leave. The establishment of a Home will put a check on the eccentricities of those rogues; people will not give money in private charity when they know relief can be obtained elsewhere; and men who refuse the restraints of the Home, will prove themselves fit subjects for deportation. It is likely that many will do so; and we hope the alternative will be rigidly enforced. Work and discipline are the best tests for separating the deserving from the vagabond paupers; and it will be a safe inference that those who reject the test in Shanghai are men of a dangerous class, who should be removed from the Settlement. It is a well-known axiom at Home that real distress often hides itself, while professional vagabondism sponges on the inconsiderate charity of the public; and we have the authority of the Superintendent of Police for asserting that the rule holds good in Shanghai. The men who beg at Foreign Hongs are generally the least deserving assistance. Some time and even instruction are needed, to gain the assurance necessary to relate a plausible story and to answer questions appropriately. The men who deserve assistance—men who are willing to work but cannot get it, are generally ashamed to beg. They prefer going to the Police Station at night, and getting a little food; sleeping where they can. But many of these, between misfortune and association, end by becoming demoralised and also taking to vagrancy as a profession. Whether, therefore, to help the really distressed, or to cut off charity from the rogue, the establishment of a Home on the plan approved by the Consuls, is eminently desirable. The public, so soon as they know a Home has been opened for destitute foreigners, will leave off giving money and clothes, which are generally misused; and the decent man will feel no hesitation in asking for the food and shelter which he needs. The funds already expended in similar charity, in Shanghai, will be sufficient to meet the necessary outlay, when concentrated in one hand and properly administered. There is, first of all, the private charity which will no doubt readily take the shape of a small yearly contribution; there are the funds regularly contributed at the Church collections; there is the Ladies' Bazaar Fund, destined specially to provide medical relief in sickness; there are the alms now given to their nationals by Consuls; and, lastly, there is the Municipal Council, to supplement these resources as may be necessary, out of the public revenue. The cost is not likely to be very great; for, as we said before, we confidently anticipate that half the apparent paupers in the place will decline the work and discipline

which it is purposed to enforce. The number of destitute Foreigners living within the Municipal limits north of the Yang-king-pang, in January last, was thirty-two. Probably one-half of this number will represent a fair average of inmates. The chief difficulty which we apprehend, is that of finding suitable and regular work. The cultivation of waste land as a market garden, is not a bad idea, though we fear the result, in view of the constant change of workmen, would not be very profitable, unless under skilled supervision, which would be costly. The interior of the Race Course affords a wide field for rough energy. Might not the prospective labour be made available in raising, draining and laying out this very capable swamp? These, however, are questions of detail, which will be easily solved in practice. The main thing is to meet an acknowledged want; and we see nothing in the scheme that need excite apprehension of professional vagrants being attracted to Shanghai. The proposed regime will not approve itself to confirmed loafers; and is much more likely to relieve us of some present incumbrances, than to bring more.

THE PROPOSED RULES OF PROCEDURE.

THE last resolution passed at the last meeting of Ratepayers, was a request to the Council to sketch out an amended code of Rules of Procedure, for discussion and adoption at the next general meeting, conforming them as far as possible to the rules of parliamentary practice. In anticipation that the enlarged assemblies likely to meet under the reformed Land Regulations would need some more defined plan of procedure than had hitherto been customary, a set of rules had been drawn up, as an experiment, by the Council for 1869; but these were found in practice to have some awkward defects; and it was with a view to remedy these, that the new Council was asked to reconsider the question. The sixteen rules advertised on our front page, form the amended code which is now offered for adoption. In most cases the changes from the last are trifling; but one or two of the additions are important; and five new rules have been added.

The extension, in Rule II, of the time for giving notice of propositions to be laid before the meeting, from one to three days, is perhaps an improvement. It gives more time for the Ratepayers to consider the project which they have to discuss; and, unless in some case of improbable emergency, a man can as easily draw up a resolution three days as twenty-four hours, before a given date. The contingency of a proposal arising out of a subject under discussion, is specially provided for. Rule V is the really important one of the Code, and is in amendment of the proviso that "a vote once recorded at a meeting will, in the event of the absence of a voter during a division in that meeting, be accepted as an 'aye,'" unless a request to the contrary be formally lodged with the Chairman"—which was found to work so awkwardly, last year. Under it, towards the end of the meeting, when many of the Ratepayers had left, any proposal, however absurd, so long as it had relation to

a subject which had come up for discussion, might have been carried by the obligatory "aye" votes of absentees. We cannot think that the amended Rule now advertised is a very great improvement. It simply transfers the command of the absentee "aye" votes from the proposer of a possible resolution to the Chairman of the Council—virtually placing in the hands of the retiring Council a power which might control the meeting. The point is a difficult one; for some such means of retaining in the meeting the number of votes required to form a majority, is necessary, to render the proceedings valid. Rule XV of the new Land Regulations provides that "all resolutions passed by a majority at such public meeting * * * shall be valid and binding upon the whole of the said electors, if not less than one-third of the said electors are present or represented." Assuming, therefore, that there are 300 electors, of whom 100 were present or represented at the outset, but that one left during the day, anything done by the remaining 99 would be illegal, unless it were provided, by some such rule as the present, that his vote remained in the meeting. The question is, in whom the vote should vest; and it appears to us that the Chairman of the meeting would be a more fitting person than the Chairman of the Council. The Chairman of a meeting is presumed to be essentially neutral; and would vote without the bias for or against a proposal affecting a hobby of the Council, which the Chairman of that Body would certainly feel. Or, still better, he need not vote at all, unless it appeared to him that some measure eminently unwise and unpopular was likely to fluke through, by the accidental constitution of the meeting. The votes would be present, but would be inactive. As Rule VII stood at the last meeting, the rescission or modification of a resolution once passed was absolutely forbidden. A clause is now added, permitting such modification by a majority of three-fourths of the votes present. The use of this rule would imply a certain amount of self-stultification on the part of the meeting; but a deadlock might arise in which it could be usefully employed. Similarly, as Rule XV stood in the last Code, the decision of the Chairman on questions of order was made absolutely final. A clause is now added, empowering three-fourths of the voters present to overrule him. The proviso is not likely to be used, but might just possibly become useful, in some strange emergency, and will probably be agreed to. The whole Code in fact seems to us, on a first perusal, likely to work well except Rule V, which we do not expect to see pass, as it places too much power in the hands of the Council.

Outports.

YOKOHAMA.

Rumours of political moves are again rife. Satsuma, it is said, has sent several thousand troops to Yeddo, under the plea of protecting the Mikado. There are two stories afloat as to the meaning of this, one that Satsuma intends deposing the Mikado

and his present government; the other that Satsuma, along with other Princes, have united together and joined the Mikado, leaving him as nominal head. Supposing this latter version to be a true one, there still remains ample field for a possible outbreak, as it may happen that those Daimios who fought for and placed the Mikado on the Tycoon's throne, may not feel quite inclined to be placed under the orders of Mikado Satsuma & Co. Western civilization, however, is spreading rapidly. The Mikado is learning German; and his soldiers are being supplied with the same coloured trousers as the victorious Prussians wore. At the opening of the Yakoska Docks the Japanese guests ate of everything, mixing pickles with creams, drank every sort of wine, and ended with a blow-up of soda-water, occasionally going out to look for the "steward;" and at the opening of the Mint, in Osaka, the native guard saluted every foreigner who passed them.

Another large fire has carried away two foreign stores, and given an opportunity for the Fire Brigade to show what they could do. Having got one house reduced to ashes, the engines left, and in about ten minutes after, the house adjoining was in a blaze. It too was burned out.

The verdict in the libel case the Belgian Consul *v.* the *Japan Mail*, was given this morning. Damages of \$600 against the newspaper.

We have to announce the death of Mr. Lyon, American Consul here. He died very suddenly, and, at his request, his body was given over to the care of the Masonic body, of which he was a prominent member. Last Sunday witnessed the ceremony of laying his remains in the Masonic Hall, to wait there till the departure of the American mail, which will take the coffin over to San Francisco.

Some definite news has at length reached us regarding the movements of the 10th regt. They will be relieved by the Marines next month, and probably be sent to the Cape or Mauritius.

Last French mail brought out a French Admiral, who has hoisted his flag in the iron-clad "Alma." The "Salamis" has arrived from Hiogo, with Admiral Kellet. Nagasaki, it is said, is for the future to be headquarters of the British Naval Force in Japan, doubtless chosen for its proximity to China. The "Ocean" was there by last accounts.

Business in Imports is again at a deadlock, the arrivals from Home with general cargo including the "Serica," "Benmore," and "Fire Queen," along with transhipped cargoes of steamers "Parana," "Lumley Castle" and "Agamemnon." Rice is declining in value, owing to heavy arrivals. The railway stock is being daily augmented, numerous ships with materials on board having arrived.

The following ships of war are in harbour:—English, "Elk," "Manila," French, "Alma," "Coetlogon," American, "Idaho," "Benicia," "Alaska."

20th April, 1871.

Public Meeting.

MEETING OF CONSULS.

Minutes of a Consuls' meeting held at Her Majesty's Consulate, Shanghai, April 17th 1871. Present:—Messrs. Annecke, Schlik, Kroes, Forbes, Morel, Medhurst, Markham, Mejan, de Emparanza, Hanssen and Seward.

Mr. ALEX. J. JOHNSTON, Secretary of the Municipal Council, appeared and asked the action of the meeting upon certain Rules of Procedure to be observed at meetings of Ratepayers, which had been prepared by the Council in pursuance of a resolution taken by the Ratepayers at their last annual meeting. It was determined that no action was necessary, it being competent for the

Ratepayers to adopt Rules for the control of their meetings, without reference to the Consuls.

Mr. JOHNSTON then asked the action of the meeting upon a scheme (document A.) for the relief of destitute foreigners. The following resolution was taken:—That the scheme for the establishment of a refuge for destitute foreigners, as proposed by the Municipal Council, be approved, provided that no person be admitted to the privileges of the refuge save on the recommendation of his Consul.

The proposition of the Council for the collection by the Council of the Government Land-tax was then read, and the following resolution was taken—

"That the Senior Consul associate himself with the Consuls for North Germany and Great Britain, and the Consul-General for France, in order to arrange with the Chinese authorities to carry the scheme into effect, if practicable, for all the settlements."

The draft of Rules of Procedure for the Court of Consuls, which had been prepared by Messrs. Annecke, Medhurst and Seward, Judges of the Court, was submitted, and, after amendment, adopted in the form shown in the copy attached.

The thanks of the Consuls were then returned to Mr. Medhurst, in view of his early departure, for his efforts while acting as Chairman of the Consular Body, and since Mr. Seward's return.

(Signed)

W. ANNECKE.
RUDOLF SCHLIK.
T. KROES.
F. B. FORBES.
ED. MOREL.
W. H. MEDHURST.
C. E. MEJAN.
J. J. DE EMPARANZA.
H. P. HANSEN.
GEORGE F. SEWARD.

Rules for the management of the Refuge for Destitute Foreigners.

(A.)

1. That a house or houses be hired and furnished to accommodate 20 men, to be called House of Refuge, in which any destitute foreigners may be lodged and maintained without reference to nationality.

2. That the inmates shall conform to the following regulations:—

3. The house to be kept clean and the washing and cooking performed by the inmates.

4. The house to close at 9 P.M., from 1st November to 31st March, and at 10 P.M., from 1st April to 31st October, at which hour the inmates must be in the house.

5. Each inmate, will, on rising, neatly fold his bedclothes as may be directed by the person in charge; the hour of rising to be, in summer not later than 6 A.M., and in winter not later than 7 A.M., or at such other hour as may be ordered by the Municipal Council, for the performance of work.

6. Riotous and disorderly conduct will not be permitted.

7. That each inmate may be required to labor six hours in the day at such work as may be directed by the Municipal Council.

8. Any person wilfully destroying the property of the Poor House to be prosecuted.

9. Any inmate refusing or neglecting to comply with the above regulations may be expelled by the Municipal Council, with concurrence of Consul.

10. That one man be paid \$10 per month to take charge of the house; he will see that the premises are kept clean, and prevent anything being stolen or wilfully destroyed.

11. An Officer of Police will visit the establishment daily, to see the regulations carried out.

12. As regards finding employment for the inmates, the Council recommend that they be employed in filling the water-carts, or should this be considered not fitting employment, or not sufficiently regular, that a part of the waste ground in the Settlement (with consent of the owners) be cultivated as a market garden, the proceeds to be sold towards the expense of the Poor House.

Rules of Procedure for the Court of Consuls.

(B.)

Art. 1.—The Court shall be styled: "Court of Consuls."

Art. 2.—The Court will appoint a Secretary, whose name and address will be made public.

The Secretary shall issue and serve or cause to be served, all notices; and shall be the medium of all correspondence.

Art. 3.—Suits shall be commenced and proceeded with in person or by attorney; and suitors may be heard, with or without Counsel.

Art. 4.—The language of the Court will be English, save where the Court otherwise directs.

Art. 5.—All proceedings shall be commenced by a petition to the Court, and filed in duplicate, stating all facts material to the issue in distinct paragraphs.

Art. 6.—The petition will be served upon defendant with notice to file an answer in duplicate within fourteen days from the date of service.

A copy of the answer will be served on plaintiff.

Art. 7.—Amendments and replications before issue of the notice of hearing will be admitted, where offered, in the discretion of the Court.

Art. 8.—In each suit notices of the date and place of hearing will be given to the parties.

Art. 9.—Sittings of the Court will be public, and its proceedings recorded in detail by the Court.

Art. 10.—The onus of producing witnesses shall be with the parties.

Evidence will be taken on oath; it will be admitted and every examination conducted as the Court may direct.

Art. 11.—In any order issued by the Court it may be stated that in case of failure to respond to the order, judgment by default may be entered; and the Court shall be empowered to give judgment accordingly.

Art. 12.—A rehearing or new trial may be granted as the interests of justice may require.

Art. 13.—Special cases, where the facts are admitted, may be submitted in writing to the Court for decision, without appearance of the parties.

Art. 14.—Judgment will be given in writing and either read in Court after notice or served upon the parties.

Art. 15.—The fees shall be—
For hearing \$10.00
" each notice issued and served... , 3.00

A deposit of \$50.00 to secure payment of fees will be required of each petitioner.

The costs, including those of counsel, in the discretion of the Court, shall be paid as the Court directs.

Art. 16.—All fees shall be at the disposal of the Court for the remuneration of the Secretary.

Official Papers.

PEKING.

We reprinted, last week, an answer by Prince Kung to a despatch from Sir Rutherford Alcock, urging various "progressive concessions" in the revised treaty. The following letter was written by the Prince to Mr. Ross Browne, about the same time, in answer to similar advice.

PRINCE KUNG TO MR. BROWNE.

December 17th, 1868.

Prince Kung, chief secretary of state for foreign affairs, herewith makes a reply: I have had the honor to receive your excellency's despatch of the 27th ultimo, in which you inform me that, when the three high ministers sent from this government as envoys to the treaty powers reached the United States, they were received by the President with great consideration and gratification, and that both Houses of Congress greeted them with marks of respect that had not before been accorded to other ministers, while the people at large likewise showed them the utmost cordiality and regard.

From all this it is evident that the officers and people of the United States, without regard to rank or station, alike cherish

a sincere friendliness toward the middle kingdom, and this assurance gives me, on learning what you have now informed me, the most gratifying pleasure, for which I now desire to express my thanks.

The various points which you have, in the dispatch under reply, urged this government to consider, in connection with the revision of the British treaty, likewise prove the earnest wishes which animate your excellency in aiding those consultations, and your suggestions and reasonings are every way good and reasonable. But in the conduct of its affairs it behoves every kingdom carefully to watch the times and their tendencies, in order that its own power suffer no detriment, neither in the prerogatives of the throne, nor in the power exerted over the people; but if these conditions be maintained, improvements (or new things) can be adopted. This principle is no more applicable to China than to every other country.

The advantages which your dispatch sets forth as certain to attend the adoption of those improvements, have constantly been brought forward by the foreign ministers who have lived in Peking, in their frequent interviews. Some of their suggestions were such that we saw no insuperable difficulty in adopting them; but there were others which could not be adopted, and some which could not yet be accepted. We must carefully watch the times, and see whether to accept or refuse to do a thing now, or defer it to a subsequent day.

The former British minister, Sir Frederick Bruce, and indeed all the resident ministers in Peking, were and have been well aware of these principles of action; but among them all no one better appreciated their force than the former minister from the United States, whom his Majesty has now sent as his envoy extraordinary to the treaty powers. Nor have I the least doubt but that, in succeeding to the post formerly held by Mr. Burlingame, your friendly feelings and clear comprehension of the situation are similar, for both are shown in the present dispatch in all the matured plans and excellent suggestions with which you have favored this government. I beg to thank you for the interest you have thus shown in whatever will benefit us.

I suppose that you are already aware of the present position of the negotiations with the British minister, and know all the arguments which have been used in discussing the various points; and I therefore deem it unnecessary to repeat them here, but content myself with these general remarks upon the whole question, and this expression of my sincerest thanks for the trouble you have taken.

Proclamation.

FORBIDDING WOMEN TO GO TO TEMPLES.

T'u, by Imperial appointment Military Intendant of the Soochow, Sungkiang and Tai-tsang circuit in the province of Kiangnan, issues the following proclamation in a matter of prohibition.

It is forbidden by law for females to enter a temple to burn incense; the Intendant is informed, however, that during the third moon of each year large numbers visit the Lung-hwa temple for that purpose, and that some even lodge there over night. It appears also that the more religious females, both married and single, on those occasions when vows of abstinence are dispensed, take the vows along with the nuns, and that males and females mingle indiscriminately together—a practice, than which nothing can be more destructive of public morals. The Intendant is therefore sending orders to the district Magistrate to inquire into and stop the abuse, and it is the Intendant's further duty to prohibit it by public proclamation. He hereby calls on military and people, one and all, to at-

tend to their respective occupations ; and gives warning, that should any females enter a temple to burn incense, or to pass the night there, or to take vows of abstinence or any such thing, they will be immediately brought before the Court for examination and punishment ; the priests also in whose temple the misdemeanour occurs will be severely dealt with. No mercy will be shown. Let each obey with trembling ; oppose not. A special proclamation.

Miscellaneous.

SOME PHASES OF INTERACTION BETWEEN THE EAST AND THE WEST.

In accordance with the promise made in our last number, we give, below, the text of an interesting lecture under the above heading lately delivered by the Rev. C. T. Kreyer.

"However early the classic nations may have been aware of the existence of a land which they, at first, named after the costliest of its products, viz, Silk, there existed no direct INTERCOURSE ; and the semibarbarous tribes in the neighborhood of the Caspian sea maintained for a long time the position of compradores or middlemen, in all the commercial transactions that took place between the civilized races of the two ends of the ancient world. The name given to the Chinese by Herodotus—*Seres*, is derived, as already intimated, from the Chinese word for silk, *ssé* ; the *r* in the root of the name being explained by the fact that in the most ancient Chinese dialects this word *ssé* had a final *r*, now lost, and which passed over also into the Turanian languages on the North and West of China. This word furnished the most ancient name for the land from which this splendid silken fabric, this *Serica vestis*, was imported.

No direct intercourse, certainly, existed between Greece and this country during the Chow dynasty, in which China received its definite type of civilization. The only civilized nation that was known to Confucius was his own. All others, to him, therefore, are barbarians, whose culture was not for an instant to be compared with the light of the ancient laws and customs which he succeeded in fixing permanently on well-nigh a hundred generations. It is the tradition of these ideas of China's superiority, still cherished by the disciples of Confucius, that lies as a heavy incubus on their intellect, and is the source of much of that prejudice against which we have to contend, and of the many palpable instances of folly of which the Chinese have had the weakness to be guilty.

After the feudal system of the Chow dynasty had fallen into decay, the empire was consolidated by the mighty ruler of the house of Tsin. It is because the power of China under this dynasty was felt by the semibarbarous tribes that inhabited the plateau of Central Asia, and who spread the fame of Tsin Westward, and because during this dynasty many traders—not a few of them Jews, either from the farther West or from the Eastern parts of what only a short time before had formed the empire of Alexander the Great—went Eastward in their search after wealth, and began to come in direct contact with this country—it is in these reasons that we must seek for an explanation of the fact that about this period we find the classic writers, instead of the appellation *Seres*, more frequently using that of *Thinae* or *Sinae* for the people of the silkland, an appellation which still maintains itself in the name *China*, by which this country is known to ourselves.

As this is undoubtedly the origin of this name, and could not have been current in the days of Isaiah, it is evident that "those from the land of Sinim" who are included in his prophecy, could not have been identical with the *Sinae* of classic writers.

The founder of the Tsin dynasty seems to have found the literary gentry of his times as little disposed to progress as they are to-day, and committed the mistake of persecuting them and consigning their books to the flames. For this cause he is held in execration by the literati, and instead of Chinese calling themselves after his dynasty, as we do, they call themselves after that of the Han, who overturned the despotism of Tsin ; and the name of Hantze is as dear to the Chinese as that of Israelite is to the Jews or Osmanli to the Turks.

Under the Han rulers, when the boundaries of the Empire reached as far as the Caspian sea, and when Trajan sat on the throne of the Cæsars, a lieutenant of General Panchau was ordered, whether with friendly or hostile intent is uncertain, to penetrate to the Roman Empire. The Persians, whether afraid of their position as Silk brokers, which brought them much gain, or of seeing their country made the battlefield between two Empires who were each ~~the~~ world to themselves, and to both of whom all others were barbarians—the Persians, by working on the general's superstition, deterred him from crossing the sea, and thus the Han armies, dauntless, no doubt, like the warriors whose feats are so graphically described in the history of the Three Kingdoms, did not measure themselves with the prowess of the Roman legions.

Shortly after, Rome extended her possessions to the Persian gulf, which became a point of departure for sea voyages, with now and then an interruption for a number of centuries. There are indications that some of the commercial emporiums along this gulf were visited by Chinese junks. It is by this sea route that one of the Antonines is said to have sent an embassy to this country, who were regarded by the Sons of Han as tribute-bearers, like many others of more recent date.

Now we come to the age when China was smitten with Buddha-mania, and when Chinese junks and Buddhist pilgrims went to India and Ceylon, and there came in contact occasionally with merchants from the West. During the short dynasties which intervened between the Han and the Tang, Central Asia seems to have furnished secure commercial roads, as appears from a report of General Peikin who, in A. D. 607, was ordered by Yangti of the Sui dynasty, to observe the strangers or barbarians gathered for commercial purposes at what is now Kantchau-fu in the Province of Kansuh, and obtain all possible information as to the laws and customs of their countries, their products and resources, their military power, and the roads by which they were connected with China. Though the report of General Peikin is not now extant, enough remains of it, as quoted by another book, to show that there existed then three great highways of commerce between the Great Gobi Desert on the East and the Caspian sea on the West, having at certain points connecting roads between them by which, it was suggested, the whole of Central Asia might fall an easy prey to the mighty armies of China. But this country was on the verge of civil war, and only in the Tang dynasty which came forth from these commotions, were these ideas of conquest realized.

The dominion of the Tangs with its feudatory kingdoms extended well-nigh to the Caspian sea, and furnished a convenient refuge for those who fled from the rising power of the Moslem faith. Rome was no longer invincible, and the rubies and emeralds which her Embassadors brought to China, were, no doubt, intended to purchase the alliance of this Empire against the Mahomedan foe. The dates of these three embassies seem to have been A.D. 642, 719 and 742.

Both Mahomedan merchants as well as Christians from the West seem at this time to have been very numerous at Kanpu in

Hangchau bay, and seem to have lived to a certain extent under the control of their own Consuls or Magistrates. After the end of the Tang dynasty the insurgents burnt Hangchow, and cut down the mulberry plantations in the country round about, which are still a prominent feature of that region. The subsequent failure of the silk, as well as the destruction of the lives of an incredible number of Mahomedans, Nestorians and Jews, interrupted trade for some time ; and when it was re-established Canton became the chief port of commercial intercourse with the West.

During the Sung dynasty, in 1081, we find a certain Mi-kia-i-ling Kae-sa, whom Kla-proth identifies with the deposed Byzantine Emperor Michael VII of the house of Ducas, visiting China by land, showing that the land route must have been secure.

I have only here in passing time to mention the name of Marco Polo, that Herodotus of the middle ages, to whose influence as well as that of the Mongol invaders on the West, I will have occasion to refer further on.

After him come the Portuguese and the Dutch and the English and, now-a-days, every tribe and every kindred, who are all adding their own to that interaction between the East and the West to which I now proceed.

I begin with SILK.—The ancients were very much in the dark as to the real nature of this *Serie* material, some supposing that it was a fleecy substance combed from the leaves of a tree, others that it was a skin covered with wool found on a tree. It is these misconceptions, still farther misconceived in the fancy of poets, which have given rise to that interesting myth—a historical idea in the form of a fact—the expedition of the Argonauts in search of the *golden fleece*. This story, with which you are familiar, has been variously explained ; by some that the Argonauts went in search of the gold washed down from the mountains by the streams of Colchis, to which we must object that it was not in the sands of a river, but on a tree, that the golden fleece was found. Nor can this myth represent the idea of the triumph of commerce over all obstacles and dangers, and still less the introduction of sheep and wool into Greece. It is the SILK TRADE that is represented, the early history of which is preserved in this fable. One of the principal personages that assisted Jason, the leader of the expedition, was Medea. But Medea did not set out with the silk guild of the *Argo-company* from Greece, she was found at the end of the journey. The explanation is obvious. Medea stands for the country of the Medes, which at one time was the chief entrepôt of the silk trade between the East and the West ; and the great services which Medea rendered to Jason have reference to the Medan compradores and commercial go-betweens—after whom silk was later called *Medica vestis*. It was a fleece, a skin, that was the object of the expedition, quite in conformity with the misinformation of the ancients—of which misconception our word velvet, from the latin *velus*, a skin, is perhaps a remnant. Whether this fleece was called golden from the natural color of silk, or because it was used in the manufacture of gold brocades, or, which seems more probable, that it was worth its weight in gold, does not appear. And the reason why the golden fleece was found on a tree, not to be sure the mulberry tree, but on an oak or a sort of ash, which trees also furnish food for some species of silkworm, appears more obvious to us than to the ancient poets who handled this story. There was a SLEEPLESS DRAGON watching over this fleece, which seems also significant ; but I will not carry the resemblance farther than is reasonable, to establish the claim of the Argonauts as the first great silk guild in the West of which we have any historical mention.

These *Serie* garments, together with the

flowers and perfumes brought from the uttermost part of the earth, played no small part in the luxury of the Ancient Romans. The Senate made an attempt to establish by legislation who should, and who should not, be permitted to wear silk garments. Pliny and Seneca both censure the indecency of the Roman matrons, for appearing in society, clothed indeed with these translucent gauzes of China, but in reality not a whit removed from a state of perfect nudity.

Thus China seems to have been, to a certain extent, to the Roman matrons, what Paris is to the fashionable ladies of to-day; and thus this land, by its silken fabrics, contributed not a little to the profligacy and social laxity, corruption and lethargy which made Rome the ready prey of those sturdy Northern barbarians, whose descendants are now the leaders of the civilized world.

It has been stated, I know not on how good an authority, that the Romans frequently unraveled and rewove the textures of China, which were superior in woof and web, as well as in brilliancy of color, to the originally imported articles. Specimens of these, it is said, occasionally came back to China, where they were much admired. But I am unable to say whether any of the many fabrics which we find here be not imitations of ancient Western patterns.

The impulse which the silk trade gave to commerce in general is immense. The bulk of this material is so small in comparison with its value, that it was capable of defraying the expenses of its land carriage. It is this trade that kept open the highways of commerce in Central Asia, of which I have already spoken. It is to these roads that is due the early intercourse between China and the West. It is by these roads in part that the Macedonian phalanxes marched on to conquest, and brought the civilization of Greece in contact with that of Hindostan. It is by these roads that the Turks first were influenced by the teachings of the Sages of China from the East, and then by the more enthusiastic faith, of that Arabian Christianity, Mohamedism, from the West. It is by these roads that they reached Palestine and took the Holy Sepulchre, which aroused Europe from a superstitious slumber to a superstitious fanaticism, and thence, through the Crusades which followed, the whole life of the West was reinvigorated. It is by these Roads that the Mongols followed up the Turks and invaded Central Europe, the results of which are incalculable; for this barbarian invasion was a mighty tidal wave which, until broken on the confines of Germany, destroyed everything that came in its way, but which had brought with it some treasures of immense value, that were left behind as the wave receded.

It may here be in place to speak of some of the inventions commonly attributed to the Chinese, the influence of which, as well as the stimulus incited by Marco Polo and his book, should be grouped together as more or less remotely the result of the Mongol invasion of Europe.

One of these is the MARINER'S COMPASS. The first mention of what is claimed to be a similar application of the magnetic needle, is the south-pointing chariots of Whangti, B. C. 2600. But this personage is still obscured in the gloom of myth, and his feats of magic would rival the miracles that accompanied the exodus of Israel. Later, about 11 centuries B. C., when the sun of history had already risen, but had not yet quite scattered the mists of legend, and when historical personages still threw a gigantic shadow, Chowkung is said to have made south-pointing chariots in order that some ambassadors from the far south might have a standard by which to determine the direction of their native land. Now it would not be difficult to show that there is no inherent impossibility in these south-pointing chariots, for the northern part of the province of Honan, not very far from where tradition still points out Chowkung's astronomical observatories, abounds in Loadstone, and any accident

might have revealed its properties. But the Chinese themselves discredit these stories, and the invention of the compass must be placed in the first centuries of the Christian era. The learned Buddhist priest Yi-hing, who during the Tang dynasty rose to great power, discussed, besides many other questions in physics and mathematics, also the variation of the magnetic needle, seven centuries before the sailors of Columbus were filled with consternation that the needle no more pointed to the North.

Nor can it be objected to this that Chinese vessels trading to India and Ceylon seem to have been without the compass, being in cloudy weather guided by the prevailing wind and the flight of birds. For the compass, without an application of the principles of trigonometry, very early known to Chinese mathematicians, would not have been much of an addition to the ignorant skippers of junks. Nor can we give credit to the Arabs for this invention. Indeed the voyage from the Persian Gulf to India, and from there to China, seems to have been a coasting voyage; and if the Arabs were acquainted with this guide over the pathless ocean, there is an unaccountable silence in the accounts left us of their early voyages to China. Besides, these Ismaelite navigators seem to have hugged the coast and followed certain landmarks, which very considerably lengthened the voyage. They would scarcely have done so if the compass had been used as an instrument of navigation. The first trustworthy notice of the mariner's compass we find in Italy. But I am not prepared to say whether the knowledge was derived from seeing a specimen, possibly among the presents which the Mongol Khan may have sent to the Pope, or whether some of Marco Polo's interesting conversations may have suggested its form and use. The claim for China certainly is strong if not absolute.

The GAME OF CARDS was known among the Chinese about A. D. 1120. The Mongol hordes, who overran the country in the Sung dynasty, learned the game and, no doubt, found it a convenient pastime of the camp. When they hovered on the eastern confines of Germany, some Silesian boor may have watched the barbarian gamblers, which, probably, is the way cards became known in Germany. The earliest notice of the game in that country is A. D. 1289. In Spain, card playing was prohibited by law in A. D. 1332, with rather indifferent success. It may be that the four suits of our western cards are some imitation of the fourfold division of Chinese society into literati, merchants, husbandmen and artisans, which became westernized; for *hearts* represent the men of the choir, ecclesiastics; *spades*, from *espados* a sword, the nobility; *diamonds* the merchants; and *clubs*, which may be a corruption of clover or translation of *bastos*—the boors, the men for whom, as an heraldic emblem, either clover or clubs is not inappropriate. But *cui bono* of all this? Playing cards furnished a stepping stone for a higher stage of social amusement. It was just what Europe needed. The game of dice is only fit for brainless ruffians, but that of cards, which requires calculation and generalization of chances, as well as shrewdness in playing the trump at the proper time, recommended itself to the spirit of refinement that was moving upon the rudeness and coarseness then so universal, in the social intercourse of men with men. Though many, therefore, be the precious jewels that were lost for these *diamonds* of playing cards, many the cudgels set in motion by *clubs*, many the disappointments brought to hearts by those *hearts*, and many the untimely graves dug by *spades*, all these crimes we can forgive to this game, for cards furnished the stepping stone to a more intellectual stage of social amusement. This game acted as Europe's pedagogue; but now the child has become

a man, and the childish lessons learned from the pack of cards should be reckoned among those things which intellectual maturity puts aside.

But greater than the influence of card-playing is that of the ART OF PRINTING, of which these cards were the first specimens. They were printed in outline on wooden blocks 150 years before the art of printing books was invented, and this is no doubt the origin of printing from wooden blocks, practised in China fully two centuries before it became known in Europe. The first specimens of western book-printing were identical with that still in use in this country. Only one side of the sheet was printed on, and in order to avoid the inconvenience of turning to the blank pages, these were pasted together, very much after the style of some of the Chinese schoolbooks. Printing with moveable type was the European improvement on the Chinese idea. To describe the influence of this invention, which is so patent to everyone one, would involve me in commonplaces to which ample justice is done in the declamations of schoolboys.

The last of the trio of inventions which must be grouped around the Mongol invasion is GUNPOWDER, the noise of which awakened Europe from her sloth. There are other competitors besides China who have entered their claims, as the inventors of gunpowder, at the Patent Office of Universal History. Roger Bacon, no doubt, mixed these very common substances together which he exploded by a spark. But there are a thousand and one other substances, besides gunpowder, which will explode, many of which have been known to the Alchemists of all ages. India, Greece, and China had, in their wars, very early made use of pyrotechnical projectiles to annoy the enemy. But these projectiles themselves were hurled through the air by catapults or large cross-bows, and not by means of the power generated when a solid is suddenly expanded into a gas. The credit of this invention is in Germany claimed for Berthold Schwarz. But it is very strange that both playing cards and artillery are ascribed to the Germans. Why had they, and no others, the first knowledge of these inventions? Why do they not appear first in the nations farther removed from the scenes of the Mongol invasion? Or, on the other hand, why is Spain the land where card-playing was prohibited by law as early as 1323? Why is it that the earliest notices of artillery are also found in that country? The explanation seems obvious when we remember that the invading Tartars, with whom Germany came in contact, seem to have had artillery, whilst the Arabs, from whom Spain learned many things, had had direct intercourse with China for a number of centuries. This would then lead us to ask, when was artillery first known in China?

Cannon were first used at the siege of Khai-fung-fu, in 1232, and thirty years later, still a century before the battle of Crecy, the younger son of Genghis Khan made use of them in his campaign against Persia, and had in his employ Chinese artillerymen. The new addition of Marco Polo leaves no doubt of this early use of cannon by the Mongols, but he makes his artillerymen come from the West.

That the first specimens of Chinese guns were made of bamboo is an objection which is readily answered by the fact that European artillery, in its infancy, partook by no means of its modern solidity—wooden tubes, hooped with iron or swathed in cloth, coils of rope, leather and the like substances, being now and then employed to construct these machines, so much more formidable to friend than to foe, for which cause these weapons were only slowly adopted in Europe.

But when the Mongols were driven from their power, and a native dynasty came again on the throne, gunnery in China seems to have been numbered with the lost

arts—a few ancient guns, mentioned by Du Halde, remaining here and there as a testimony of their former use. Did the Mongols keep the manner of the use of guns a secret, or were these artillerymen really foreigners, or was there something peculiar in the Ming dynasty, or was there something defective in the construction of these engines of war which caused this kind of ordnance to fall into disuse, are questions more easily suggested than solved.

The Portuguese reintroduced this knowledge in 1621, when the city of Macao made a present to the Emperor of three guns, which were used with effect against the rebels. But the Chinese were unable to make guns themselves; and in their straits, both Adam Schalland Verbiest were of much service to the Government. The latter cast some 400 or 500 pieces, and taught gunnery with results so satisfactory to the Emperor that he was invested with the Yellow Jacket.

Among other things suggested by Marco Polo was the use of PAPER AS A CURRENCY. The first germ of this species of money currency consisted of a piece of silk or skin, about a foot square, curiously embroidered and painted, probably by the ladies of the Court of Wooti, who reigned about 100 years before our era. They were used by the courtiers as a screen for their faces in the Imperial presence, and the value which was fixed on them by the Emperor himself was 40,000 *cash*, at which rate they passed current among the attendants of the Court. After this beginning, there is scarcely a dynasty which did not make use of rags and paper, bits of copper, & *l'outrance*, whether to relieve themselves of their embarrassments, or because the copper *cash* had been begged up by the Bonzes and cast into brazen images of Buddha.

The Mongols introduced paper money into Persia, where it is still called by its Chinese name—*Ch'au*. Wherever their rule was established, the conquerors made payments in their precious bills, to refuse which would have been death. Marco Polo had seen the Mongol method of raising money, and hence his suggestion that paper money would be a convenient way for kings to raise an income. Marco Polo had seen the mighty Khan say to paper, *Be thou gold*; but it is doubtful whether he was aware of that law which is mightier than the word of a tyrant, a law which, though as unailing as that of gravitation, some people are so slow to recognize, viz. that paper may indeed represent the precious metals, but is itself only paper. When the crash came on the Mongols their paper money, which was worth nothing, did more to drive that dynasty from the throne than did Chinese soldiers.

To speak of the influence of paper money on the West, its convenience, its power in various countries, among which America is the most recent instance, would be supererogation among a mercantile community on this occasion. Enough, that we have it from China; and that the first instance of anything like bills that were exchanged as currency were issued by the bank of Venice, shortly after Marco Polo's time.

The influence of Kathay on Marco Polo was considerable, but that of Marco Polo and his book on the West in stimulating inquiry and correcting errors of long standing, is paralleled only by the Muses of Herodotus and the Cosmos of Alexander von Humboldt. He enlightened Europe on Geography, and the first maps of Tartary, Japan and the islands East of the Cape of Good Hope, we owe to his book. He seems to have been a "happy talker," and in his conversational lectures related no doubt many of the curious things he had witnessed in China of which his book is silent.

This book was the great encyclopaedia of the Navigators of the Romance Races, who learned their seamanship on the Mediterranean. It was Vasco de Gama's *Vade-*

mecum, in his circumnavigation of the Cape. The mind of Columbus was fired with the contents of this book. His object was to find a nearer way to Kathay than round the Cape. His letters to the King of Spain were full of reasons why the island of Cuba could be no other than Japan—the Zipungo of Marco Polo. Thus China, the fame of which as an Eldorado had reached the West, in a direct way by giving us the compass, in an indirect way through the book of Marco Polo, helped Columbus in the discovery of the new continent, from which the Caucasian race will soon be exercising an influence on this land, the results of which, by disturbing the Fungshuey, will make the Chinese of former generations rattle their bones in their graves.

Among the products by which China, in more modern times, has left a very deep impress on Western manufacture, the chief is PORCELAIN. It is described by two Arab travellers as early as the 9th century. This name, Porcelain, is variously explained. Some have supposed it to be a corruption of the French *pour cent années*—alluding to the practice of hoarding the material, in the course of preparation and manufacture, for a century or more. But a more natural explanation of the name is its resemblance to a shell well known in the West of Europe, which, from its being arched like the back of a hog, was called by the Portuguese *porco*. The amount of misinformation about the nature of porcelain which the early European writers on this subject bring forward is really amusing. Among others may be mentioned the supposition that porcelain cups, vases &c., were made of eggshells prepared in a peculiar way, or that this substance was prepared from the scales of fish, buried in the ground for many tens of years.

It was first brought to Europe by the Portuguese, and then also by the Dutch. When the specimens of porcelain found in Egyptian tombs reached Egypt, has not, I believe, been as yet satisfactorily settled.

The admiration for it was both natural and deserved, as the pottery of Europe in those days was extremely coarse, and there did not then exist that gentle gradation from porcelain downward through all kinds of ware to the coarsest of pottery. Besides this, much of the porcelain manufactured in China between the years 1567-1619 was painted with erotic scenes, and therefore fell in very readily with the then prevailing taste in Europe for the aesthetics of the obscene.

There was a great passion on the part of princes and men of wealth to possess sets of this ware which, however, was used for special occasions; and where it was to be shown that the host himself was a *Dives*, and the guest one whom he delighted to honor. The passion for porcelain was such with Augustus, Elector of Saxony and King of Poland, that the country was pressed with the heavy hand of the taxgatherer, and that the people called the beginning of what is now the most magnificent collection of porcelain in the world, "the Chinese bleeding cups of Saxony."

It was to be expected that attempts to imitate this ware should be made very soon after its introduction into Europe. The English tried and failed. Among these, John Dwight of Fulham, so famous for his Fulham ware, made attempts with material imported from China, but with very indifferent success. The Dutch (or rather red-haired men) are, according to Chinese account, said to have bought up much raw material in Kiangsi, but forgetting the quartzose substance called by the natives *kaulin*, produced a sort of glassy ware which differed heaven wide from porcelain.

The final discovery of it is briefly as follows:—Böttcher, an alchemist, having drawn large sums of money from Augustus, to whom he had held out the hope that he could make gold, was at length hard pressed to

make his golden promises a reality. A friend who was also an alchemist, and who had given much time to attempts to make porcelain, suggested to Böttcher that the only way of saving himself from the anger of the disappointed monarch was to turn his attention to the manufacture of this Chinese ware, for which the King, as I have already mentioned, had an extravagant passion. His efforts were crowned with success, and the first manufactory in Europe established at Meissen. To prevent the secret of the art from being divulged, the factory was a sort of castle, and the workmen put on their oath not to make known to others the mode or processes of manufacture. But Austrian gold induced one of them to commit perjury. The secret was told, and soon a rival factory established at Vienna. Here one Ringley by name procured receipts of the various processes, and established the third factory, in Germany, at Höchst. But this man was himself ignorant of the art, and was obliged to consult his manuscripts, which he always carried on his person, to give the requisite orders. This Ringley had a love for wine, of which his workmen took advantage, intoxicated him, robbed him of his manuscripts, and scattered throughout different parts of Germany, where they found ready purchasers of these receipts. And from hence the art of making porcelain spread, and became gradually known in the different countries of Europe.

The first forms that were given to the material partook in part of the shape to which the admirers of porcelain had become accustomed, and in Holland both the Chinese and Japanese monstrosities were for a long time the *sine qua non* patterns of porcelain ware. But, fortunately, forms of Hellenic art had informed the mind of Europe, and she shook off that barbaric magnificence that had already insinuated itself with many lovers of these specimens of plastic art from Kathay, and which had stimulated to so many attempts at imitation.

I have already alluded to the absence of that gradation now existing between the finest porcelain and the coarsest pottery, which is entirely due to the ingenious imitations of pottery first imported in the West from China, and which gives to the table of the humblest cottage a neater appearance than that of the table in many a palace of the rich during the 14th or 15th century. The very blue ware which was once so popular in England renders, by its quaint and stereotyped picture, a silent tribute to the land from which this pattern first came.

Nor are there wanting traces of the fact that the Chinese themselves received a reflex influence from the West, in their porcelain manufacture. Their books certainly mention three kinds of foreign porcelain, or perhaps rather imitation of foreign porcelain, viz., the Arabic, the Byzantine, and that from "Demonland"—probably Central Europe or France. This latter furnishes patterns for wine cups, said to be much in use at the capital. The porcelain also known as the Kyuh-kee is admitted by Chinese writers on porcelain to resemble the French mode of coloring. Guiding and painting porcelain with violet colors are both of quite recent date in China, but I am unable to say whether this mode of ornamenting came from the West. The English pottery known as the Wedgwood pattern, is said to have, during the last century, been frequently brought to China and covered with an enamel of porcelain. English white China has been seen in the Southern provinces, painted and ornamented by Chinese artists.

The noblest form to which this material has been applied by the Chinese is their vases, and one of the noblest forms of beauty that remains to us, as a heritage of Grecian art, is also found in their vases. There are some indications that the first types of those are to be found with both nations in tripods, for tripods among the

Greeks and *ting* among the Chinese are nothing more than vases with three feet. With both nations they had handles or rings—called *ears* by the Chinese, as well as by Homer—and with both they seemed to have entered into the ceremonies of the State religion. Both the ancient Greeks and Chinese made offerings of these vases to their gods, on extraordinary occasions. The possession or loss of these tripods indicated the firm establishment of the government or augured political revolution, and the chiefs of both the Hellenic and the Seric races looked upon these as the palladiums of their dynasty. There seems then to have existed an early connection of these races. Did the ancestors of the Chinese and those of the Greeks dwell as brethren in the same tent, before yet Fuhi founded a nation in the valleys and plains of the Yellow River, or Deucalion repopulated the desolate earth of Thessalia? Were these tripods the symbols of their ancient religion? Were they their lures, which they carried with them when they separated—the one going toward the rising, the other toward the setting, of the sun? Did they separate by friendly arrangement, like Abraham and Lot, because the land was too small, or was it a fratricidal crime that sent the one race or the other, fugitive and outcast, like Cain, to be banished to the uttermost parts of the earth? Or was it some mighty cataclysm, or some upheaval of heaven high mountain chains, in the midst of which the progenitors of these races saved those lures of their common paternal roof, but in time forgot that they were brethren? Such are the questions which the type of both the Eastern and Western vases suggest. They are gentle monitors of our common brotherhood, but all the rest is veiled in impenetrable mystery.

More modern than the porcelain cups is the introduction of the wholesome beverage which we sip from them. Against the theory that the *malabathrum* of the ancients is identical with our modern *tea*, stands the fact that this cheering draught did not come into general use among the Chinese themselves much before the Tang dynasty.

It is not easy to determine who first introduced tea into Europe—whether Dutch, or Portuguese, or English. The story about the Hollanders who carried large quantities of dried sage to China, one pound of which they exchanged for three of tea, would not seem credible, were it not given by one of the most reliable authors on this subject.

In Europe, tea was first presented to high personages as a great rarity, until the middle of the 17th century, when it became well known in the West. In A. D. 1637 its price ranged from £6 to £10 per pound. In 1660 it had become much cheaper, being sold at from 15 to 50 shillings per pound. But in England it still was anything but a popular beverage, and in the year 1678 the entire quantity imported was 4,713 lbs., which was a great deal more than the demand, and the failure of this speculation reduced the entire import for the five following years to 410 lbs.

The introduction of tea, like the introduction of many other novelties, could of course not have failed to draw on itself the anathemas of writers both in England and on the continent, but the terror in which this leaf, which we now find so refreshing and wholesome, was held, would scarcely be credible, were it not for the fact that the writings of these denouncers of tea are extant. One calls it "the impertinent novelty of the century," and denounces tea-dealers as immoral members of society, lying in wait for men's pockets. Another, with more charity, supposed that the virtues attributed to tea were the invention of the importers. The physicians, too, entered the lists against this article. One of this profession, as late as 1772, finds in tea the cause of the prevalent disorders, and speaks of it as no less destructive to the animal econo-

my than opium; whilst another ascribes to the daily habit of tea drinking the pernicious custom of drinking spirit to excess. One author, at a time when tea had become a universal beverage in England, writing a reminiscence of the time when he had known it to have been used to a less extent, sang a Jeremiad over his country, whose men tea had shorn of their strength and stature, and the beauty of whose women it had dried up. And not a few others were lamenting over the decline of the stalwartness of the English race, and were longing again for those "nights and suppers of the gods" which they enjoyed when the jovial party was regaled with tobacco and beer instead of tea.

Thus these good fellows make a frank confession, which we can readily turn in favor of this draught of China. The fact is that tea, if it has not prevented the English nation from becoming a nation of drunkards, has done much, by becoming a substitute for that stimulus which men sought in alcoholic drink. England's intercourse with Holland had for one of its consequences widespread habits of drunkenness, so that even laws were issued against it, but without in any way leading the people to more sober habits. The political excitement in England, especially at the time of the Restoration, caused the land to be still further inundated with a deluge of strong drink. But what statutes could not do, and what the pulpit of that time could not conceive—and the day of temperance lecturers was not yet—has been accomplished for both men and women by the "cup that cheers but not inebriates."

How tea gently excites the brain to increased activity, and reinvigorates the weary mind of the man of letters, or how the watcher by the bedside of the sick has found this beverage a staff of support—how the cup of tea checks the too rapid waste of the tissues, and affects the advanced in age as the oasis, with its cool shade and refreshing waters, delights the traveller in the desert, are themes on which it is not necessary here to expatiate. And the influence of tea on commerce, on shipbuilding, navigation and the like, is seen by us every day.

My limits do not permit me to discuss the extravagant pretensions of the Chinese, that for the first elements of *ASTRONOMY* the West is indebted to the East—that Chinese astronomers in the reign of Ping-wang, some seven centuries before the Christian era, reached the West, and there translated Chinese books on astronomy of which the originals were lost through the great conflagration of Chinese literature by order of Tsin-shi-whang-ti; that it is from these books that Meton and Ptolemy learned their science; that the Ptolemaean system was the basis of the astronomy of the Arabs; and that the Jesuits were to be considered scarcely more than the disciples of the Arabs; further, that the rotundity of the earth, which was one of the new things the Jesuits taught, had been known to the ancient Chinese; nay more, that an ancient book contained a passage which, however obscurely, taught the motion of the earth in space, and that Chinese from the Han dynasty to that of the Mings made constant progress in this science, whilst the West, from Ptolemy to Tycho Brahe, had only one theory, viz. that of the epicycle. Pretensions of this kind have been reiterated in our own time, and are baseless.

Gaubil claims that the Chinese under the Tang dynasty became acquainted with Euclid through the Arabs, which is doubtful. But it cannot be denied that the Chinese were very early acquainted with what is known to us as the 47th proposition of the first book of Euclid, that both Harriot's and Horner's Method were known in China centuries before they were discovered in the West.

Many other things might be mentioned; but before closing, I must briefly glance

at our own influence on China, some phases of which I have already pointed out. In whatever China has given us, we have certainly given her back an improvement. If it is true that inoculation came to Europe from China, it is beyond dispute we did much for the Chinese by introducing *VACCINATION*, which, I am told, has in some districts entirely replaced the older method. The Chinese initiated us into the habit of tea drinking, for which we are very grateful, but have not returned quite so good a *leaf*, for the barbarian habit of *TOBACCO SMOKING*, which European sailors learned from the American savages, the Chinese were foolish enough to learn from us. This weed came to China from Europe via the Philippine Islands or Japan, and one of its early names was *Tan-pa-ko*, 淡巴菰. The Chinese character for tobacco whose elements convey the idea of the *fire from the Western land*, still farther indicates where those big boys came from that helped John Chinaman to his first smoke, against which habits the fatherly admonition of Kanghi was of no avail.

Our influence by the products as well as the industry of our countries—not always beneficial, as for instance in the case of opium—is widely appreciated by this people, is a fact of which we all are eyewitnesses.

Wide also has been the influence of our *RELIGION*. Whether in more ancient times the pageant and hierarchic organization of Medieval Christianity stamped itself on Lamaism and Buddhism, and whether it be Romanism whose priests translated works of science which are still regarded as standards by the Chinese, and whose benevolence stimulated the natives not to be outdone by foreigners, or whether it be the missionaries of a more liberal faith, whose labors in their spiritual, benevolent and literary bearings are worthy of all honorable mention, or whether it be our honorable dealing, official and commercial, which has made this exclusive empire ask for admission into the comity of nations—the influence of our religion is undoubted.

The greatest nations are now in contact with this land, and the moral force of their example calls upon this nation to abandon their traditional ideas. The steamers that plough the Yangtze and ply from port to port must awaken China from her dream. The click of the telegraph, that soon will tell us of the march of events in Europe and America, ere it is yet to-day, is almost an accomplished fact, and calls upon this people to follow us. The mineral wealth of this land, that lies like the talent wrapped in a napkin and buried in the ground, without even producing a paltry usury, must be brought from the bowels of the earth: a thousand lofty chimneys must be le to smoke, a myriad rapid spindles le to whirl, to replace the weary *languidity* of this industrious race. The "he-he" of the coolie and the screeching of the wheelbarrow must give way to the puffing locomotive and the rattling railroad car, the products of the remotest parts of the world and of every part of this empire must be interchanged, and this people saved from filth, misery and periodical famine and insurrection. These things are coming. The New Zealander probably will never sit on the broken arch of London Bridge, to sketch the ruins of St. Paul's, but many of us will live to see the ruins of these old Chinese ideas of exclusion. Already there is scarcely a dividing sea between East and West;—China will be then a new earth, and the mighty fiat which has created it is the influence of the West, an influence which has said to the darkness of tradition with which this land has been covered—"Let there be light!"

Sporting.

SHANGHAI RACES.

FIRST DAY,

Monday, 24th April, 1871.

Stewards.—W. ANNEKE, Esq., J. MARKHAM, Esq., C. J. KING, Esq., BARNES DALLAS, Esq., T. B. HIGSON, Esq., J. M. RINGER, Esq.
Clerk of the Course.—FRANK KING, Esq.

The first day of the Races has passed off under conditions the most unpleasant as to weather that could be imagined, for, with the exception of the first two races, everything was run in a pouring rain. The weather looked heavy and dull, but kept up till about half past two, and visitors were induced, by the fineness of the early part of the day, to come out in considerable numbers—totally unprovided, in many cases, with means to shield themselves from the heavy rain. The masses of Chinese which usually assemble on the road at the points nearest the Course, were drenched and dispersed; and the Bellevue Stand also became for a time almost deserted. The Grand Stand enclosure had to be left for the unusually welcome protection of the Stand itself, which was crowded most of the afternoon. Few ladies were present, but those who came stayed to see all the events. The races of the day were persevered in to the end, the heavy rain adding weight to the ponies and the heavier mud impeding their running. As for the riders, their racing colours were so tarnished and bespattered that it was difficult to distinguish t'other from which, but they all deserve great credit for their unflinching determination to carry their work through, weather or no. Among visitors and spectators there seemed quite as much interest in the races as on former occasions. A comparison of time with last year's Spring Meeting will show that, taking into account the heavy state of the Course, good running was made. We give the time for 1870 along with that of to-day in our report, appended:

1.—CHU-KA-ZA CUP.

Value Tls. 75.—For China Ponies only.—Weight for inches as per scale. Winners at a previous meeting 7lbs. extra.—Entrance Tls. 5.—Half-a-mile.

Mr. Field's brown *Almeric* 10st. 5lbs. 1
Lord Nozoezo's spotted *Topaze* 9st. 13lbs. 2
Mr. Lucas' brown *King of Bohemia* 10st. 5lbs. 3
Mr. Troy's grey *Jereed* 10st. 5lbs. 0
Mr. Low's dun *Muscatel* 10st. 5lbs. 0
Mr. Jos. Dawson's grey *Crusader* 10st. 5lbs. 0
Mr. Boker's grey *The Captain* 10st. 9lbs. 0
Mr. John's grey *Plough Boy* 10st. 5lbs. 0

There was a very fair start on the part of the eight who appeared out of fourteen entries. The run was done comfortably, *Almeric* early showing it to be his intention to win. The crowd agitated for places a little, and *Captain* came out to run second at the corner, but was easily licked up the straight by *Topaze*. Time 1m. 1½s.; 1870, 1m.

2.—HONGKONG CUP.

Value Tls. 100.—For all China Ponies, excluding winners of 4 or more races in China and Hongkong.—Weight 9st 7lbs.—Entrance Tls. 5.—One mile.

Mr. Harvey's white *Master Henry* 9st. 7lbs. 1
Mr. Sarrafan's brown *Alchymist* 9st. 7lbs. 2
Mr. Leigh's dun *Last of the Mohicans* 9st. 7lbs. 3
Mr. Kushan's grey *Clansman* 9st. 7lbs. 0

The start, like the previous one, was well made, and the ponies rode together most part of the way. *Alchymist* was in front for a few strides, but was pulled in by *Master Henry* and covered also by *Clansman*. *Last of the Mohicans* was content to ride in rear two-thirds of the way, and not till they had accomplished thus much of the distance did racing begin. *Master Henry*, always a head or so in front, walked off with several lengths, *Last of the Mohicans* pulled up vigorously, and *Clansman* gave

way to *Alchymist*, who made a hard run up the straight with *Last of the Mohicans*, and got second place by half a length. *Master Henry* carried a length and a half past the post. *Last of the Mohicans* might have made the race, had he not been handicapped by the conditions, though he still came in looking much fresher than *Alchymist*. Time 2m. 16s.; 1870, 2m. 8s.

3.—GRIFFINS' PLATE.

Value Tls. 150.—Second Pony Tls. 25.—Last Pony to pay Third Pony's entrance.

—For China Ponies that have never run at any Meeting in China or Hongkong.—Weight for inches as per scale.—Entrance Tls. 5.—Three quarters of a mile.

Mr. Lucas' brown *Rataplan* 10st. 5lbs. 1
Mr. Jos. Dawson's grey *Uhlán* 10st. 5lbs. 2
Mr. Moriarty's chestnut *Charivari* 10st. 5lb. 3
Mr. Spider's brown *Leechcraft* 10st. 2lbs. 0
Mr. Field's roan *Alecyon* 10st. 5lbs. 0
Mr. Seer's cream *Scream* 10st. 5lbs. 0
Mr. Low's grey *Shawmut* 10st. 2lbs. 0
Mr. Bill Nye's dun *Heathen Chinee* 10st. 2lbs. 0
Mr. John's chestnut *Midas* 10st. 5lbs. 0
Mr. John's grey *Touch-me-not* 10st. 5lbs. 0
Mr. Robert's brown *Havthorn* 9st. 13lbs. 0
Mr. Reid's dun *Dawdle* 10st. 2lbs. 0
Mr. Sanguinary Hovel's piebald *Le Domino Noir* 9st. 13lbs. 0

As the race of the day was being prepared for rain began to fall, and the usual preliminaries were so much expedited that it was difficult to become acquainted with the position of the ponies so as to follow their individual fortunes. After a slight balk, caused by *Scream's* forwardness, they went off in very close order, *Scream* again securing a lead, immediately followed by *Leechcraft* and *Uhlán*. A stiff run was made round Probst's corner and past the monument, where *Leechcraft* gave in to *Uhlán*, and *Scream* fell back considerably. The tail end of the race was extended some distance by *Le Domino Noir*, who was nowhere. *Rataplan* began to make running and forged ahead in a very game way on the straight, taking a good half length from *Uhlán*, who hotly contested the place with him. *Charivari* also did not gain third place without severe efforts. Time 1m. 36s.; 1870, 1m. 32s.

4.—THE LADIES' PURSE.

Value £25.—For all China Ponies.—Weight for inches as per scale.—Entrance Tls. 5.—One and a quarter miles.

Mr. Boker's grey *Summer Cloud* 10st. 5lbs. 1
Mr. Spider's brown *Nous Verrons* 10st. 5lbs. 2
Mr. Henry's dun *Skepl* 10st. 5lbs. 3
Mr. Field's brown *Almeric* 10st. 5lbs. 0
Mr. Sarrafan's brown *Alchymist* 10st. 2lbs. 0
Lord Nozoezo's spotted *Topaze* 9st. 13lbs. 0
Mr. Lucas' brown *King of Bohemia* 10st. 5lbs. 0

The start was all right excepting that *Topaze* was left out, and his rider seemed in doubt whether he should put up with the notable disadvantage at which he was placed or require another "off." Without wasting time, however, he let out his pony, and speedily caught up the others, who had been led by *Nous Verrons*. The *King* and *Skepl* were both close on the leader, but half-way round gave way to *Topaze*. *Summer Cloud* was amusing himself in the rear with the prospect of how he would by and by put the rest in nubibus, and allowed them to race away. *Nous Verrons* seemed likely to have everything his own way as leader. *Topaze*, who had been second, gave place to his rival the *King*, who held a good second for a time, as they rounded Probst's corner. But *Summer Cloud* now began to make himself felt, took the lead with a rush, as they came into the straight, and defied *Nous Verrons* to touch him afterwards. About two lengths for the first, and four from second to third, measured the places. Time 2m. 56s.; 1870, 2m. 48s.

The winning rider having been conducted to the Grand Stand,

Mrs. KING presented the Purse, and said—I congratulate you on the victory you have achieved. Ladies are proverbially difficult to please, but skill and pluck are

qualities which they never fail to appreciate. You have boldly challenged our opinion to-day, and worthily gained your prize. In now presenting it to you, I can assure you that the Ladies of Shanghai take pleasure alike in watching your efforts and contributing their approval to your success. I hope that at all future meetings as worthy competitors as those of to-day may come forward; and if they do, you may rest assured that the Ladies' approval and the Ladies' prize will never be found wanting.

Mr. ILBERT briefly acknowledged the obligations he and his brother riders were under to the Ladies of Shanghai for their kind countenance and aid, and expressed a hope that the Ladies would still continue the former to them on the two days of the Meeting yet to pass.

5.—THE BROKERS' CUP.

Value Tls. —.—Presented by the Brokers of Shanghai.—For all China Ponies being Griffins at the date of entry.—Weight for inches as per scale.—Winner of the Griffins' Plate to carry 14lbs. extra.—Entrance Tls. 5.—One and a quarter miles.

Mr. Fungus' grey *Fiddle de dee* 10st. 2lbs. 1
Mr. Troy's grey *Hengist* 10st. 5lbs. 2
Mr. Wilton's grey *Yorkshire Grey* 9st. 13lbs. 3
Mr. Harvey's grey *Pluck* 9st. 13lbs. 0
Mr. Jos. Dawson's grey *Crusader* 10st. 5lbs. 0
Mr. Boker's dun *Acushnet* 9st. 13lbs. 0
Mr. Barton's dun *Dunrobin* 10st. 5lbs. 0
Mr. Golightly's dun *Snowflake* 10st. 5lbs. 0

The next race was run in a pouring rain, during the worst part of which the field was kept waiting an unconscionable time for one of the ponies. The start was managed pretty well, but the cloud of mud which accompanied the race, and the dense watery atmosphere, prevented much being seen. *Snowflake* made the running at first, *Hengist* and *Yorkshire Grey* doing well throughout. *Fiddle-de-dee* came up at the Monument and, after a hard contest with the second and third ponies, got the lead, coming in by a length and a half. The Course must have been fearfully heavy. Time 3m. 3½s.; 1870, 2m. 46s.

6.—THE RACE CLUB CUP.

Value Tls. 100.—For all China Ponies.—Ponies that have never won a race to carry 9st. 10lbs., winners at this Meeting only, 10st. 3lbs.—Winners previous to this Meeting 11st.—Entrance Tls. 5.—Two miles.

Mr. Swan's brown *Climax* 9st. 10lbs. 1
Mr. Field's roan *Alecyon* 9st. 10lbs. 2
Mr. John's chestnut *Midas* 9st. 10lbs. 3
Mr. Spider's brown *Leechcraft* 9st. 10lbs. 0
Mr. Harvey's white *Master Henry* 11st. 0lb. 0

But few out of the 18 entries, it will be seen, came out to race, and no wonder—the deluge was at its worst. *Climax* took the lead, and carried it to a satisfactory climax. Most of the way the ponies rode in a pack, *Master Henry* showing a spurt at half-distance round, while *Leechcraft* held out pretty evenly during the run. *Midas* ran very quietly in rear, and indeed at one time seemed to fall away altogether, but was to be seen putting on steam as they came home, and made a fair third. For this race we have no time.

7.—THE STEEPLE CHASE CUP.

Value Tls. 100.—For all China Ponies.—Weight for inches as per scale.—Entrance Tls. 5.—Twice round a course selected by the Stewards.

Mr. Lawley's brown *Aleppo* 10st. 11lbs. 1
Mr. Belmont's dun *Sleepy Hollow* 10st. 5lbs. 2
Mr. John's piebald *Phantom* 10st. 11lbs. 0
Mr. Wheelock's grey *Wat Tyler* 10st. 5lbs. 0
Mr. Frederick's chestnut *Fortunatus* 10st. 5lbs. 0
Mr. Newman's cream *Gazelle* 10st. 5lbs. 0
Mr. Wilton's brown *Harkaway* 10st. 5lbs. 0

The field for the Steeple-chase was a wonderfully good one, considering the state of the ground. *Phantom* got the lead over the first wall and ran very well for some time, *Wat Tyler* and *Aleppo* being the second and third. But *Phantom* fell early in the day and left the other two to do the race, which they carried on very gallantly for one round of the Course. When at the

jump at Probst's corner, on the last round, however, *Wat Tyler*, who had been showing *Aleppo* the way over everything hitherto, refused determinedly and the race fell to the other pony.

SECOND DAY, Tuesday, 25th April, 1871.

A fine afternoon enabled the races to be carried through with more of enjoyment to all concerned than on the first day. Numerous spectators were present, both foreign and native, the latter patronising the sport by their presence in as great numbers as ever—surrounding the Course with a deep line of curious on-lookers. About as many ladies were present as during the first day. The races were well contested, the last being perhaps the best, and one too which it was feared might not bring out a sufficient number of starters to give it interest. The Derby was a splendid race, and run in good time, despite the heavy mud, which, from its consistency, was no less severe on the ponies than while the rain had been falling, and by which the jockeys were as liberally bespattered as on the previous afternoon.

1—THE SHANGHAI CUP.

Value Tls. 75.—For all China Ponies.—Weight for inches as per scale.—Winners of one race in China or Hongkong since 1st October 1870, 7lbs. extra; two races 10lbs. extra; three races 14lbs. extra.—Entrance Tls. 5.—Half-a-mile.

Mr. Field's brown <i>Almeric</i> 10st. 5lbs.	1
Lord Noseooze's spotted <i>Topaze</i> 9st. 13lbs.	2
Mr. John's grey <i>Touch-me-not</i> 10st. 2lbs.	3
Mr. Troy's grey <i>Jereed</i> 10st. 5lbs.	0
Mr. Harvey's grey <i>Pluck</i> 9st. 13lbs.	0
Mr. Boker's grey <i>The Captain</i> 10st. 2lbs.	0
Sir Arthur's grey <i>Cherubin</i> 10st. 2lbs.	0

A false start was persevered in by most of the ponies to the finish, and spectators thought all was right till, as they entered the straight, the rider of *Almeric* was observed strenuously pulling up, an example followed by *Touch-me-not's* jockey, *Jereed*, who had the lead at the start, going right through. Having returned to the post, another start was made, which proved satisfactory. *Touch-me-not* secured it, but had not run far before he belied his name, and allowed himself to be touched and passed by both *Almeric* and *Topaze*, who had started even with *Jereed*. When *Almeric* came to the front it was clearly his race, and he carried it off without much effort, in face of *Topaze's* best endeavours to have the half-length between them put the other way about. The *Captain* came up fairly and made fourth, *Touch-me-not* being still third. Time 1m. 4½s.; 1870, 1m.

2—THE SHANGHAI DERBY.

A Sweepstakes of Tls. 15 each.—For all China Ponies being *bona fide* Griffins at date of entry.—First Pony to receive 75 per cent.; second Pony 15 per cent.; third Pony 10 per cent.—Weight 10st.—Distance One mile and a half.

Mr. Jos. Dawson's grey <i>Uhlán</i> 10st. 0lbs.	1
Mr. Fungus' grey <i>Fiddle de dee</i> 10st. 4lbs.	2
Mr. Field's roan <i>Alcyon</i> 10st. 0lbs.	3
Mr. Spider's brown <i>Leechcraft</i> 10st. 3lbs.	0
Mr. Troy's grey <i>Hengist</i> 10st. 3lbs.	0
Mr. Dodd's dun <i>Atthol</i> 10st. 0lbs.	0
Mr. Swan's brown <i>Climax</i> 10st. 0lbs.	0
Mr. Low's grey <i>Shavmut</i> 10st. 1lbs.	0
Mr. Moriarty's chestnut <i>Charivari</i> 10st. 0lbs.	0
Mr. Bill Nye's dun <i>Heathen Chinee</i> 10st. 9lbs.	0
Mr. Robert's brown <i>Hawthorn</i> 10st. 0lbs.	0
Mr. Sanguinary Hovel's piebald <i>Le Domino Noir</i> 10st. 0lbs.	0

For the Derby a crowd of good ponies showed, and an excellent race was made. The start was very fair, *Hawthorn* and *Climax* being in front. The run up first time past the Stand was pretty, but no exertion was yet made. *Atthol* rode with the leaders for some time, and the unfortunate *Domino*, whom the course did not at all suit, brought up a wide rear, further extended by the *Heathen Chinee*, who was very proper

ly "slated" in such worshipful company. With the three leaders already mentioned, *Hengist* rode past the stables. *Climax* led when they were opposite the Stand, on the further side of the Course, but was pulled in by *Fiddle-de-dee*, who had been in fair position hitherto, and was now exerted to improve it. At Probst's corner it was *Leechcraft* to the front, but only momentarily, and the lead was an uncertain one between him, *Fiddle-de-dee*, *Climax*, and the coming *Uhlán*, the places hardly altering till they came down to the corner for home. Cries of "*Climax* is riding" showed that his chances were fading. *Fiddle-de-dee* and *Uhlán* made the race very fiercely up the straight, the latter winning a hot contest by scarce half-a-length. *Alcyon* turned up as third, and *Charivari* fourth. *Uhlán* has great credit by this his first victory. Time 3m. 37½s.; 1870, 3m. 23½.

3—THE STIRRUP CUP.

Value Tls. 100.—For China Ponies only, winners in Hongkong or Shanghai at or since the Autumn Meeting 1870.—5lbs. extra for each race won.—Weight for inches as per scale.—Entrance Tls. 5.—Three quarters of a mile.

Mr. Field's brown <i>Almeric</i> 10st. 5lbs.	1
Mr. Lucas's brown <i>Rataplán</i> 10st. 5lbs.	2
Mr. Spider's brown <i>Nous Verrons</i> 10st. 5lbs.	3
Mr. Lucas's brown <i>King of Bohemia</i> 10st. 5lbs.	0
Mr. Jos. Dawson's chestnut <i>Punch</i> 10st. 2lbs.	0
Mr. John's chestnut <i>Midas</i> 10st. 5lbs.	0
Mr. Golightly's dun <i>Snowflake</i> 10st. 5lbs.	0

Rather a bad start, *Nous Verrons* being about three lengths in front. *Rataplán* ran second to him with *Almeric* close at hand, and the latter went to first place as they passed the Monument, *Snowflake* last, the rest in a cluster. Turning the corner *Midas* came well up, but *Almeric* was only waiting for the others then, and went in to win at an easy canter. *Rataplán* took second from *Nous Verrons* and *Punch* made fourth—*Midas* having lost even that. Time, 1m. 42½s.; 1870, 1m. 33½s.

4—THE GERMAN CHALLENGE CUP.

Value 100 Guineas.—Presented by several members of the German Community of Shanghai.—To be won two consecutive Spring Meetings by a Pony or Ponies the *bona fide* property of the same owner.—Entrance Tls. 10 each.—Second Pony at each Meeting to receive Tls. 25 from the fund.—Last Pony to pay third Pony's entrance.—Weight 10st.—One and a half miles. No Starters.

5—THE MEMBERS' PLATE.

Value Presented by several Members of the Shanghai Race Club, added to a sweepstakes of Tls. 5 each.—The second Pony to receive Tls. 30; the third Pony Tls. 10.—For all China Ponies not otherwise entered at this Meeting and that have never been placed in any race.—Weight 10st. 7lbs.—One round.

Mr. Field's brown <i>Aladdin</i> 10st. 7lbs.	1
Mr. Jos. Dawson's skewbald <i>Pasfait Amour</i> 10st. 7lbs.	2
Capt. Crosstree's dun <i>Daylight</i> 10st. 7lbs.	3
Mr. Troy's chestnut <i>Horsa</i> 10st. 7lbs.	0
Mr. Lucas's brown <i>Kaibosh</i> 10st. 7lbs.	0
Mr. Duff's grey <i>Duffer</i> 10st. 7lbs.	0
Mr. Spynie's grey <i>Forrest King</i> 10st. 7lbs.	0

The finest start of the day was made for the Members' Plate, for, setting off from the front of the Stand, no leader could be named for two or three hundred yards. When a slight change occurred the order was *Kaibosh*, *Forrest King* and *Horsa* leading, with *Daylight* a good fourth. Opposite the stand *Forrest King* had yielded and the other three were in line, but at Probst's corner *Daylight* made a good lead, *Kaibosh* second and the others rather back. *Aladdin* and *Pasfait Amour* rode in third place down past the Monument. *Daylight* led into the straight, *Aladdin* and *Pasfait Amour* offering to contest the place, which *Aladdin* did successfully, *Daylight* giving way to third place and *Kaibosh* coming in fourth. The leaders made a good race for it. Time 3m. 1½s.

6—THE TOUTAI'S CUP.

Value Tls. 75.—Presented by H. E. the Toutai.—For all China Ponies.—Weight 12st.—Entrance Tls. 5.—One and a quarter mile.

Mr. Jos. Dawson's grey <i>Uhlán</i> 12st. 0lbs.	1
Mr. Spider's brown <i>Nous Verrons</i> 12st. 0lbs.	2
Mr. Sarmfan's brown <i>Alchymist</i> 12st. 0lbs.	3
Mr. John's grey <i>Ploughboy</i> 12st. 0lbs.	0

On a pretty even start, *Ploughboy* and *Nous Verrons* led, the latter getting first by some distance as they passed the stables. Opposite the Stand *Uhlán* and *Alchymist* narrowed the distance between them and *Ploughboy*, *Nous Verrons* place being still safe. At Probst's corner *Nous Verrons* was closely run by *Alchymist* and *Uhlán*, and the latter secured the best position as they came down past the Monument. Making a fine race with *Nous Verrons* for the corner, *Uhlán* led into the straight, *Alchymist* too having left the *Ploughboy*. *Uhlán* came up easily, his jockey waving his hat in anticipation of victory; and was landed a good three lengths before *Nous Verrons*, who was the same distance from *Alchymist*, third. Time 3m. 5s.; 1870, 2m. 48s.

7—THE HURDLE RACE.

A Sweepstakes of Tls. 10 each with Tls. 50 added.—For all China Ponies.—Four Ponies to start from *bona fide* opposing stables, or no race.—Weight for inches as per scale, with 7lbs. extra.—To be run on the inside Course, over eight flights of hurdles.—Distance about one and a quarter mile.

Mr. Belmont's dun <i>Sleepy Hollow</i> 11st 1lb.	1
Mr. Wheelock's grey <i>Wat Tyler</i> 11st. 2lbs.	2
Mr. Frederic's chestnut <i>Fortunatus</i> 10st. 12lbs.	3
Mr. Dodd's dun <i>Atthol</i> 10st. 12lbs.	0
Mr. Newman's cream <i>Gazelle</i> 11st. 1lbs.	0
Mr. John's peibald <i>Phantom</i> 11st. 4lbs.	0
Mr. Lawley's brown <i>Aleppo</i> 11st. 4lbs.	0

The Hurdle Race was very well done. *Aleppo* and *Gazelle* got off with the lead but swerved from the first hurdle and went back again. The others kept on with the first start, *Phantom* leading, and broke the next hurdle also, but subsequent jumping was clean. At Probst's corner *jump Atthol* fell, threw his rider, and went out of the race. *Phantom* lost place to *Sleepy Hollow* who took his leaps beautifully and made a fine race home. *Wat Tyler* came up to second at the last hurdle, *Fortunatus* third.

8—THE SUBSCRIPTION CUP.

Value Tls. 100.—For all China Ponies.—Weight for inches as per scale.—Entrance Tls. 5.—Two and a half miles.

Mr. Boker's grey <i>Summer Cloud</i> 10st. 5lbs.	1
Mr. Swan's brown <i>Climax</i> 10st. 5lbs.	2
Mr. Fungus' grey <i>Fiddle de dee</i> 10st. 2lbs.	3
Mr. Kushan's grey <i>Clansman</i> 10st. 5lbs.	0
Mr. Harvey's white <i>Master Henry</i> 10st. 5lbs.	0
Mr. Boker's dun <i>Acushnet</i> 9st. 13lbs.	0

With the exception of *Master Henry* the field went off well together, that pony apparently being held. *Summer Cloud* led off, but past the stables *Acushnet*, *Climax* and *S. C.* ran in the order named. The race being a long one, however, early places formed no criterion of results. The order already mentioned was maintained for some distance, and the field took it very gently past the Monument and down to the corner on the first round. *Clansman* came up very well as they again appeared before the Stand, running neck and neck with *Acushnet*, the leading pony. *Summer Cloud* and *Climax* followed in the same way. *Master Henry* was last and running stiffly. On the further side from the Stand there was no change excepting that *Climax* had lost some ground, and towards Probst's corner *Fiddle-de-dee* overhauled the leaders, and showed them how to race thence to the other corner in the liveliest spurt of the meeting. *Master Henry* joined in boldly here and it was thought his chances were improving, but he was unable to keep up. *Summer Cloud* led up the straight, was caught by *Climax*, but reasserted his position and had then a tussle with *Fiddle-*

de-dee, from both of which contests he came off victorious by half a length, the second and third ponies coming in a dead heat. This race, the most severe of the day, was also the best. Time 6m. 48½s.

THIRD DAY.

Thursday, 27th April, 1871.

The third day's races had to be postponed a day, on account of the weather. Thursday fortunately proved mild and dry, though neither warm nor bright, and the postponement seemed to have had little or no effect in making a smaller number of spectators than before come out. A few ladies occupied the Stand, a fair number of sporting men the surrounding enclosure, and a large number of native spectators occupied the positions usually taken around the Course. Unfortunately, however, though the first fine day allowed the sport to be resumed with unabated earnestness and fresh interest, and though the muddy colours were relegated to the limbo of the past, along with the murky weather, the Course could not be brought into light running order, and, pitted from former days' use, each indentation a little muddy pool, mire and dirt were cast up as freely as ever. The races were excellent.

1—THE MERCHANTS' CUP.

Presented by the Merchants of Shanghai.—Value Tls. —A Handicap for all China Ponies that have run at this Meeting.—To be handicapped by the Stewards after the second day's races.—Entrance Tls. 10.—One and a half mile.

Mr. Field's roan *Aleyon* 10st. 5lb. 1
Mr. Barton's dun *Dunrobin* 8st. 12lb. 2
Mr. Jos. Dawson's grey *Uhlán* 11st. 12lb. 3
Mr. Spider's brown *Nous Verrons* 10st. 7lb. 0
Mr. Swan's brown *Climax* 11st. 5lb. 0
Mr. Boker's dun *Acushnet* 9st. 7lb. 0

A very quiet start followed by easy running, in which *Dunrobin* took the lead past the Stand first time, *Acushnet* with him, and *Uhlán* hard held. Past the stables and round till opposite the Stand a tailing race was made, *Aleyon* taking the rear, but towards Probst's corner the line closed up and *Uhlán* and *Aleyon* both came forward and raced down to the Monument with *Dunrobin*, the former pony still looking as if, notwithstanding the weight he was carrying, he had plenty of go in him. But at the corner and up the straight places were soon fixed, *Aleyon* riding down *Dunrobin* easily, while *Uhlán* laboured heavily through the quagmire, as the weight on him suddenly began to tell, and he had to be satisfied with third place, *Nous Verrons* fourth. Time 3m. 47s.

2—THE TSATLEE CUP.

Value Tls. 90.—Presented by some of the Silk Inspectors of Shanghai, added to a Sweepstakes of Tls. 10 each.—For all China Ponies that have never won a race at or prior to this Meeting.—Weight 10st. for 13 hands.—To give or take 6lbs. for every inch under or over.—The winner to pay Tls. 50 to the fund.—One mile.

Lord Noseooze's spotted *Topaze* 9st. 2lb. 1
Mr. Field's white *Ali Baba* 9st. 2lb. 2
Mr. Golightly's dun *Snowflake* 10st. 0lb. 3
Mr. Troy's grey *Hengist* 10st. 0lb. 0
Mr. Boker's grey *Squibot* 9st. 8lb. 0
Mr. Jos. Dawson's chestnut *Punch* 9st. 8lb. 0
Mr. Bill Nye's dun *Heathen Chinese* 9st. 8lb. 0
Mr. John's chestnut *Midas* 10st. 0lb. 0
Mr. Seaking's white *Champignon* 9st. 2lb. 0
Mr. Reid's dun *Davdle* 9st. 8lb. 0

Snowflake, *Punch* and *Topaze* went away on the start, which was from the stables, the last named immediately going ahead of the other two in a rather eager manner. *Champignon* and *Heathen Chinese* were last. *Davdle* came up to second towards Probst's corner, *Punch* giving way. A little further on and *Ali Baba* bade for *Topaze's* place, but that pony was by no means inclined to give it up, though he allowed his rival to race past the Monument with him and down to the corner. Here, in coming

round, *Ali Baba* swerved slightly, and *Topaze* put a length between them, which he steadily maintained to the post, coming in quite lively, while the second pony was somewhat pressed. *Snowflake* held up pretty well and had third place, with *Squibot* fourth. Time 2m. 22s.

3—THE COMPRADORES' CUP.

Presented by the Compradores of Shanghai.—Value Tls. 200.—For all China Ponies.—Weight for inches as per scale.—To be won two consecutive Meetings by the same Pony, being the *bond fide* property of the same owner or owners.—The winner to carry 7lbs. extra until finally won.—Entrance Tls. 10 each, half to go to an accumulating fund.—Second Pony to receive Tls. 25 from the accumulating fund.—One and a half mile.

Mr. Boker's grey *Summer Cloud* 10st 5lb ... 1
Mr. York's grey *Rough Diamond* 10st 5lb... 2
Mr. Sarman's brown *Alchymist* 10st. 10lb... 3
Mr. Kushan's grey *Clansman* 10st. 10lb. 4

After a false start, an equal one was secured, from which the first to pull out was *Summer Cloud*. But his rider was in no hurry, and allowed *Clansman* to lead up the straight, and the race was a quiet canter till they came to the opposite side. Then *Summer Cloud*, who had been riding second, began to pick up *Clansman*, and rode down to the corner with him—all going as gently as if they were merely out for an airing. *Summer Cloud* led down to the Monument, and this part of the Course showed a fine race. At the Monument *Clansman* was behind, and the other ponies abreast. Rounding the corner, however, *Clansman* came to the front, but *Summer Cloud* had an easy race up; *Rough Diamond*, the winner of last year, and who would have carried off the cup had he been successful, contesting the run home but yielding it by ¾ of a length. *Clansman* came in last. Time 3m. 52s.

4—THE JOCKEY CUP.

Value Tls. 75.—For all China Ponies that have never had a winning mount before this Meeting.—Weight 11st.—Entrance Tls. 5.—Three quarters of a mile.

Mr. Belmont's dun *Sleepy Hollow* 11st. 0lb. 1
Mr. Field's brown *Americ* 11st. 0lb. 2
Lord Noseooze's spotted *Topaze* 11st. 0lb. 3
Mr. Field's roan *Aleyon* 11st. 0lb. 0
Mr. Spider's brown *Leechcraft* 11st. 0lb. 0
Mr. John's grey *Touch-me-not* 11st. 0lb. 0
Mr. Barton's dun *Dunrobin* 11st. 0lb. 0

A good field turned out for the Jockey Cup and the run was a lively one. The favourite seemed to be *Americ*, who led from first, but there was a brisk race between him *Touch-me-not* and *Sleepy Hollow*, down to the corner. The former, however, was not good for much and as they came into the straight all eyes were watching *Americ* and *Sleepy Hollow*. *Americ* could not hold against his rival, and when the latter was put to his work he went in first by a head. *Leechcraft* was fourth.—Time 4m. 3½s.

5—THE CONSOLATION CUP.

Value Tls. 100.—For all beaten ponies at this Meeting.—Second Pony to save his Stakes.—Weight for inches as per scale.—Entrance Tls. 5.—One mile.

Mr. Leight's dun *Last of the Mohicans* 10st. 5lb. 1
Mr. Field's white *Ali Baba* 9st. 13lb. 2
Mr. Low's grey *Shavmut* 10st. 2lb. 3
Mr. Kushan's grey *Clansman* 10st. 8lb. 0
Mr. Spider's brown *Nous Verrons* 10st. 5lb. 0
Mr. Spider's brown *Leechcraft* 10st. 2lb. 0
Mr. Sarman's brown *Alchymist* 10st. 2lb. 0
Mr. Lucas's brown *King of Bohemia* 10st. 8lb. 0
Mr. Moriarty's chestnut *Charivari* 10st. 5lb. 0
Mr. Jos. Dawson's grey *Crusader* 10st. 5lb. 0
Mr. John's grey *Ploymouth* 10st. 5lb. 0
Mr. Robert's brown *Hawthorn* 9st. 13lb. 0
Mr. Seaking's white *Champignon* 9st. 13lb. 0
Mr. Wilton's grey *Yorkshire Grey* 9st. 13lb. 0

The Consolation brought out a large field of the unfortunate, and the consequence was a very good race. *King of Bohemia* anticipated the lowering of the flag and the field had to be put in form again. The

next burst was very good, but *Champignon* refused to go, and when he came to his senses only deigned to run a couple of hundred yards. *Alchymist* led towards Probst's corner, *Charivari*, the favourite, then coming up from the rear of the pack. After a tough race down to the corner *Ali Baba* showed in front, *Shavmut* also coming up. The race on the straight was between these two till the last 150 yards, when *Last of the Mohicans* pressed them, and the three ran together to the post, *Ali Baba* and *Last of the Mohicans* nose and nose and *Shavmut* a head short, between them. The result of this dead heat was that the two ponies concerned were posted to run again after the race for the Champion Sweepstakes. Time, 2m. 22s.

6—THE CHAMPION SWEEPSTAKES.

A forced entry for all winners, optional for all other Ponies that have run at this Meeting.—Tls. 10 each.—Weight for inches as per scale.—One and a quarter mile.

Summer Cloud 10st. 5lb. 1
Fiddle-de-dee 10st. 5lb. 2
Rataplan 10st. 3lb. 3
Rough Diamond 10st. 2lb. 0
Uhlán 10st. 8lb. 0
Master Henry 10st. 8lb. 0
Aladdin 10st. 2lb. 0
Topaze 9st. 13lb. 0

The Champion presented a very fine race. *Fiddle-de-dee* by luck or management was a couple of lengths in front at the start, but closely waited on by *Aladdin*, *Uhlán*, and *Topaze*. The latter soon took the lead, and *Rough Diamond* made a good second for a time. Towards Probst's corner *Summer Cloud* was fourth, but creeping up, and from there *Fiddle-de-dee* again began to be heard of. Near the Monument *Uhlán* worked steadily forward, but was beaten by *Rataplan* who made the same move simultaneously. *Summer Cloud* continued to improve, but the lead was between *Fiddle-de-dee* and *Rataplan* into the straight. The ultimate winner, however, pressed up gamely, and was able after a splendid race to distance *Fiddle-de-dee* by a neck, *Rataplan* coming in third. Time 3m. 2s.

The tie for the Consolation was then run off between *Ali Baba* and *Last of the Mohicans*. The former pony had changed riders, which was considered to be in his favour, while the latter had done least running during the day and was consequently fresher. *Last of the Mohicans* took the lead and carried it round to Probst's corner, thence being a mile, and from here to the next corner the ponies ran together. The winner pulled off gradually on the straight and won comfortably by a length. Time 2m. 30s.

7—THE SCRAMBLE.

Value Tls. 100.—For China and Japan Ponies.—Winner of the Steeple Chase Cup excluded.—Weight 10st. 7lbs.—Entrance Tls. 5.—Twice round a course selected by the Stewards.

Mr. Belmont's dun *Sleepy Hollow* 10st. 7lbs. 1
Mr. John's piebald *Phantom* 10st. 7lbs. 2
Mr. Swan's brown *Climax* 10st. 7lbs. 3
Mr. Well's cream *Smoke* 10st. 7lbs. 0
Mr. Field's brown *Americ* 10st. 7lbs. 0
Mr. Dodd's dun *Athol* 10st. 7lbs. 0
Mr. Frederic's chestnut *Fortunatus* 10st. 7lbs. 0
Mr. Lucas's brown *Kaibosh* 10st. 7lbs. 0
Mr. Newman's cream *Gazelle* 10st. 7lbs. 0
Mr. Robert's grey *Paradox* 10st. 7lbs. 0
Mr. Wheelock's grey *Wat Tyler* 10st. 7lbs. 0
Mr. Wilton's grey *Harkaway* 10st. 7lbs. 0
Mr. Morris's roan *Mohawk* 10st. 7lbs. 0

The ponies went off satisfactorily, with the exception of *Athol*, who swerved at sight of the first hurdle and took an erratic course. The others went over like birds, *Climax* leading afterwards, with *Sleepy Hollow* second, *Smoke* third, and *Phantom* a good fourth and coming closer. The race was altogether between those ponies, the interest attaching to the others being due rather to their mal-performances as jumpists. Anyone who did not know the state of the Course might have supposed the ponies were knocking up dust from a loose

soil, so freely did the mud and spray fly from their flying hoofs. *Climax* dropped his rider at one of the obstacles, and so spoiled a very good chance of seeing the foremost pony. *Sleepy Hollow* had no rivalry to fear, though *Phantom* was a good second, and *Climax* was not slow in recovering his mishap and appearing as third.

SCRATCH DAY.

The following scratch matches came off on Friday:—

Match for half-a-mile. Weight 13st 7lbs.
Daylight 1
Larkspur 2
Novice 3
Daylight's race all through. Time 1m. 20s.

Match for half-a-mile.

Ali Baba 9st. 13lb. 1
Shamut 10st. 3lb. 0
Ali Baba's race without exertion.

Match between *Leechcraft* and *Yorkshire Gray* 1 mile, won by the latter.

A half mile match race between *Nous Verrons* and *Alchemist*, won by the latter easily.

MAWFOO RACE.

\$5 each $\frac{3}{4}$ mile.—Winners 14lbs. extra, non-winner's 8st. 7lbs. 2nd pony to receive \$10.

Crusader, The Horse 8st. 7lb. 1
Alchymist, Chetah 8st. 7lb. 2
Shavmut, Cheow 8st. 9lb. 0
King of Bohemia, Laitong 8st. 7lb. 0
Fiddle-de-dee, Shrimp 9st. 7lb. 0
Last of the Mohicans, Aching 9st. 9lb. 0
Climax, Young Chetah 8st. 7lb. 0
Dunrobin, Gipsy 8st. 7lb. 0
Clansman, Alfio 8st. 7lb. 0
Tapaze, Dinquil 9st. 7lb. 0
Snowdrop, Flea. 0

This was a good race, but *Crusader* came in first by a few lengths.

A Steeplechase, twice round the Course. *Dot*, *Kaibosh*, *Jarl Egal*, *Fortunatus*, *Mohawk*, *Harkaway*, *Chance*, *Wat Tyler*, *Antelope*. Ponies carrying over 12 stone getting a start of one jump. This proved a very fine race between *Mohawk* the winner, and *Wat Tyler*, who had a heavy weight on his back, but only lost by half-a-length. Several other ponies ran well, *Nous Verrons* and *Kaibosh* particularly.

HANKOW RACES.

FIRST DAY.

Monday, April 10th, 1871.

It is seldom that circumstances combine so propitiously as they did on Monday and Tuesday, the 10th and 11th April, to favor a pleasant Race Meeting. The weather was magnificent, the ground in fair order, the sport good, and the prizes pretty equally divided amongst the noble owners.

The Ladies mustered in good number the first day, and entered enthusiastically into the sport, backing their favorite ponies and riders in a most courageous manner.

The arrangements, under the superintendence of the Clerk of the Course and the Stewards, were most admirable.

1.—HACK PLATE.—Value \$50. For all China Ponies, the *bona fide* property of residents in Hankow and Kiukiang. Ponies entered for this race are excluded from all races at this meeting except Welter, Scramble, Champion and Consolation. Weight for inches as per scale. Entrance Tls. 5.— $\frac{1}{2}$ mile.

Mr. Hambro's *Moltke* 1
 " *Walker's Bob* 2
 " *Stanhope's Paradox* 3
 " *Price's Bismarck* 0
 " *Chapman's Sunbeam* 0

They were despatched to a beautiful start, *Paradox* making the running for the

first quarter, when the General and *Bob* collared him, the former winning by two lengths. *Paradox* a bad third and the rest nowhere. Time, 1m. 4s.

2.—MAIDEN STAKES.—Value \$100. For River Ponies that have never run at any previous meeting. Weight for inches as per scale. Entrance Tls. 5.— $\frac{3}{4}$ mile.

Mr. Choice's *Great Eastern* 1
 " *Wynne's Nunquam Dormio* 2
 " *Stanhope's Shooting Star* 3
 Admiral Scurry's *Cayenne* 0
 Mr. L'Amour's *Blot* 0
 " *Chapman's Grey Mist* 0
 " *Dan. Lambert's Waffles* 0

Grey Mist and *Cayenne* went off with the lead, till reaching the $\frac{1}{2}$ -mile post, when *Shooting Star* went to the front, retaining his lead into the straight, where *Nunquam Dormio* and *Great Eastern* closed up to him, running a close race home, *Great Eastern* winning by a neck. *Shooting Star* a good third. Time 1m. 41s.

3.—LOTTERY CUP.—Value—5% on Lotteries. For all China Ponies. Weight for inches as per scale. Entrance Tls. 5.— $\frac{1}{2}$ mile.

Mr. Wynne's *Nunquam Dormio* 1
 Admiral Scurry's *Marigold* 2
 Mr. Wynne's *Plebeian* 3
 " *Chapman's Mirage* 0
 " *Manship's Erl King* 0

Plebeian and *N. Q. D.* went away together and kept the lead for a mile, when *Marigold* came up and passed *Plebeian*, but never being able to get on equal terms with *N. Q. D.* was beaten by half a length. Time 3m. 33s.

4.—TAOTAI'S CUP.—Value Presented by H. E. The Taotai. For River Ponies. Weight for inches as per scale. Entrance Tls. 5.—1 mile.

Mr. Choice's *Great Eastern* 1
 " *Scott's Wanderer* 2
 " *Wynne's Bara Brith* 3
 " *McGeorge's Happy Thought* 0
 Admiral Scurry's *Cayenne* 0
 Mr. Chapman's *Ruby* 0
 " *Manship's Problem* 0

For the first half mile all the ponies could have been covered with a sheet, when *Wanderer* and *Great Eastern* came away, the latter winning easily by a length. *Wanderer* was second. Time 2m. 20s.

5.—WELTER RACE.—Value \$75. For all China Ponies. Catch weights over 12st. 6lbs. for Shanghai and Tientsin Ponies, and over 11st. 10lbs. for River Ponies. Owners up. Entrance Tls. 5.— $\frac{3}{4}$ mile.

Mr. Stanhope's *Too Late* 1
 " *Walker's Bob* 2
 " *Chapman's Mirage* 0
 " *McGeorge's Happy Thought* 0

Too Late jumped off with the lead, closely attended by *Bob*, and making all the running won by a length. Time 1m. 41s.

6.—SOUVENIR VASE. Presented. For Hankow owned River Ponies. Weight for inches as per scale. Winners at this Meeting 5lbs. extra. Entrance Tls. 5.— $\frac{1}{2}$ mile.

Admiral Scurry's *Marigold* 1
 Mr. Wynne's *Nunquam Dormio* 2
 " *Stanhope's Shooting Star* 3
 " *Chapman's Grey Mist* 0
 " *Scott's Wanderer* 0

Shooting Star was first away and maintained the lead till coming into the straight, when he was passed by *Marigold* and *N. Q. D.*, the former winning easily by a length. Time 2m. 57s.

7.—SCRAMBLE. Value \$50. Weight for inches as per scale. Shanghai and Tientsin Ponies 7lbs. extra, without other penalty. Entrance Tls. 5.

Mr. Dan. Lambert's *Waffles* 1
 " *Smith's Bob* 2
 " *Stanhope's Paradox* 0

Only three faced the starter for this Race. At the first jump the rider of *Paradox* did some high and lofty tumbling. *Waffles* had it all to himself, *Bob* refusing nearly every jump.

SECOND DAY.

Tuesday, 11th April.

1.—FLYWAY STAKES.—Value \$75. For all China Ponies. Weight for inches as per scale. Winners at this meeting 7lbs. extra. Entrance Tls. 5.— $\frac{1}{2}$ mile.

Mr. Scott's *Wanderer* 1
 " *Stanhope's Too Late* 2
 " *Do. Shooting Star* 3
 " *Wynne's Plebeian* 0
 " *L'Amour's Blot* 0
 " *Mundie's Forester* 0

Wanderer went off with the lead, attended by *Shooting Star* and *Too Late*. The latter, waiting too long, could not get up, and was beaten by half a length; same between second and third.—Time 1m. 34s.

2.—CALEDONIAN CUP.—Value Tls. 100. Presented. For River Ponies. Weight for inches as per scale. Entrance Tls. 5.—2 miles.

Mr. Wynne's *Nunquam Dormio* 1
 Admiral Scurry's *Marigold* 2
 Mr. Dan. Lambert's *Waffles* 3
 " *Choice's Great Eastern* 0
 " *McGeorge's Happy Thought* 0

N. Q. D. and *Great Eastern* went off with the lead, waited on by *Waffles*. *Marigold* through restiveness lost 5 lengths or more in the start, but after going one mile and a half he came up to the leaders along with *Waffles*, and was soon alongside *N. Q. D.*, when the two raced home together, *Marigold* losing the race by a neck, *Waffles* third.—Time 4m. 513s.

3.—SCURRY PLATE.—Value \$75.—For River Ponies. Catch weights. Entrance Tls. 5.— $\frac{3}{4}$ mile.

Mr. Stanhope's *Too Late* 1
 " *Scott's Wanderer* 2
 " *Stanhope's Shooting Star* 3
 " *L'Amour's Blot* 0
 " *Chapman's Grey Mist* 0
Too Late made the running at his best pace two or three lengths ahead of everything, was never caught, and won easily by three lengths.—Time 1m. 39s.

5.—VISITORS' CUP.—Presented.—Value \$150.—For all China Ponies. Weight for inches as per scale. Entrance Tls. 5.—1 mile. Last pony to pay 2nd pony's entrance fee.

Admiral Scurry's *Marigold* 1
 Mr. Choice's *Great Eastern* 2
 " *Dan. Lambert's Waffles* 3
 " *Chapman's Mirage* 0
 " *Wynne's Nunquam Dormio* 0
 " *Do. Plebeian* 0

Great Eastern and *Waffles* went off with a strong lead, *Marigold* whipping in. Coming into the straight the latter ran up to the leaders and drawing away won easily by a length and a half. Time 2m. 17s. An unfortunate accident happened in this Race to *Nunquam Dormio*, who immediately after starting was cannoned, or swerved on to the ropes, falling and throwing his rider, luckily without serious injury.

5.—CONSOLATION STAKES.—Value \$50.—For all beaten Ponies at this meeting. Weight for inches as per scale. Entrance Tls. 5.—Once round.

Mr. Dan. Lambert's *Waffles* 1
 " *Walker's Bob* 2
 " *Stanhope's Shooting Star* 3
 " *L'Amour's Blot* 0
 " *Chapman's Sunbeam* 0
 " *McGeorge's Happy Thought* 0

Waffles made the running, waited on by *Bob*, the two together ran a good race home, the former getting the best of it at the distance, and winning by two lengths.—Time 2m 13s.—90 yards short of a mile.

6.—CHAMPION STAKES.—Value Tls. — A handicap with forced entry for all Winners, except of Hack Plate and Scramble. Entrance Tls. 5 each, with \$50 from the fund. The Ponies to be handicapped by the Stewards after the Visitors Cup.—1 mile.

Mr. Wynne's *Nunquam Dormio* 1
 " *Hambro's Moltke* 2
 " *Stanhope's Too Late* 3
 " *Scott's Wanderer* 0
 " *Dan. Lambert's Waffles* 0
 " *Choice's Great Eastern* 0

sumption on my part to take up the cause of a gentleman, so generally recognized and esteemed as an accomplished writer, scholar, and mathematician.

After showing ("Notes and Queries," vol. iii. No. 10,) that even the formula $\frac{2^x - 2}{x}$, by myself substituted for Mr. Li's uncouth expression, is for every practical purpose almost as unavailable as the latter, I remarked that, subject to certain exceptions, the more general term $\frac{u^x - u}{x}$ might be given to it; and that

the problem, thus conceived, was not devoid of interest in regard to the theory and the properties of numbers, to illustrate which I had taken the trouble to calculate the little table, referred to by your correspondent. Had he had the common honesty to state this to Mr. "Hwa of Woo-se," the latter would have escaped the ridicule, to which the present explanation exposes both his remarks and his conceit, as exhibited to your readers by his friend, J. F. Nor need I observe, that the absurdity of making $2^{117} = 261 + 2^{58}$, which your correspondent attributes to me, is his own.

The only result of some interest, connected with this discussion, has been so far, that I have shown Fermat's Theorem to make out, in certain cases, numbers to be prime numbers, which are not prime numbers, but are the multiples of two, three, or more prime factors, contained in them; and that the real meaning of the Theorem is this:—If u represent any given number, and N any second given number, whatever; then, when $N^{u-1} - 1$ is a multiple of u (or an integer), u will be a prime number, and N prime to u ; but, if $N^{u-1} - 1$ be no multiple of u (i.e. no integer), u will not be a

$$27 = 2 \times 2 = 4 \times 2 = 8 \times 2 = 16 \times 2 = 32 \times 2 = 64 \times 2 = 128$$

$$128 - (p=1) 117 \times 1 = 11 \text{ rem. from } 2^7$$

$$11^2 = 11 \times 11$$

$$121 - (p=1) 117 \times 1 = 4 \text{ rem. from } 2^{14}$$

$$(4^2 \times 2^1)^2 = 4 \times 4 = 16 \times 2 = 32 \times 2$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 64 \\ 96 \\ \hline = 1024 \end{array}$$

$$(p=1024 \quad 1024 \mid 8) \\ 117 = 936 \mid$$

$$-(p=8) 117 \times 8 = 936 = 88 \text{ rem. from } 8^{55} \\ (58 = 4 \times 14 + 2)$$

$$88^2 = \dots \dots \dots 88 \times 88$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 704 \\ 704 \\ \hline = 7744 \end{array}$$

$$(p=7744 \quad 7744 \mid 66) \\ 117 = 702 \mid$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 724 \\ 702 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$-(p=66) 117 \times 66$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 702 \\ 702 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$= 7722 = 22 \text{ rem. from } 2^{116}$$

$$(22 \times 2^1) = 44 - (p=) 0 \dots \dots \dots = x = 44 \text{ rem. from } 2^{117};$$

and by another process of calculation, in the case of higher numbers involving some little additional trouble, finding that one of the factors of the last remainder is contained also in the given number, i.e. that 3 is the common measure of 42 and 117, he concludes from this, that 117 is not a prime number.

Comparing with this method, which Mr. J. F. assures us, "saves so much unnecessary labour," my own "uncouth" process, and making in the formula, given above, $u = 2$, $N = 117$, the whole of that process consists in the following operation:—

$$N_u = \dots \dots \dots 117 \times 117$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 819 \\ 117 \\ 117 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 13689 \\ 117 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$u + 1 = \dots \dots \dots 3 = 4562 \frac{2}{3} = m, \text{ showing } 117 \text{ to be no prime number.}$$

If, however, this example should not satisfy you of the superior "practical utility of Mr. Hwa's method," so highly lauded by your correspondent, and you wish to devote an additional column or two to his figures, there is a second example, "given in Mr. Hwa's

prime number, nor N prime to u (though N itself be a prime number). Designating, therefore, the resulting product by m , whether an integer (in which case a prime number) or otherwise, we may write Fermat's formula thus:—

$$\frac{N^{u-1} - 1}{u + 1} = m;$$

as I not only stated, but illustrated by several examples, in my letter of February 22nd, 1870, to the "North-China Daily News," which your correspondent assails and, therefore, cannot have been unknown to him.

Yet he pretends, wilfully confounding with Mr. Li's rule an entirely different rule, proposed, as he informs us, by Mr. "Hwa of Woo-se," and so confusedly expressed as to be unintelligible were it not based on a well-known property of numbers, that the latter "evidently saves much unnecessary labour." To show this, Mr. "Hua" applies it to the number 117; and Mr. J. F. unfairly gives only the skeleton of his calculation. I will fill it up; merely observing that the factor p is not "the highest convenient multiple of (the given number) 117," but its indeterminate multiplicand, and that to "call one *two*," not being exactly a mathematical proceeding, the necessary correction will be applied. Mr. "Hua," then, makes in the first place $117 = (\frac{117-1}{2})58 + (\frac{1+58-1}{2})29 + (\frac{1+29}{2})15 + (\frac{15-1}{2})7 + (\frac{1+7}{2})4 + (\frac{4}{2})2 + (\frac{2}{2})1 + 1$; and hence, "collecting these numbers as required for use," writes $2^{117} = 2(7+7+44+58+1)$; whereupon he operates as follows:—

venient method, by a certain process to find out in the most round-about manner, whether a given number be a prime number or not." Whether, by his rule, he make $2^{117} = 2(7+7+44+58+1)$, or, by no rule, $= 2(7+10+100)$, or any other equivalent, it matters not. To illustrate this by an example, let us start with 2^8 . Then, by Mr. "Hua's method":—
 $2^8 - 117 \times p (= 2) = 22 \text{ rem. from } 2^8$
 $(22 \times 7)^2 - 117 \times p (= 98107) = 25 \text{ rem. from } 2^{56}$
 $(25 \times 2)^2 - 117 \times p (= 1336) = 58 \text{ rem. from } 2^{58}$
 $58^2 - 117 \times p (= 28) = 88 \text{ rem. from } 2^{116}$
 $(88 \times 2^1) - 117 \times p (= 1) = 59 \text{ rem. from } 2^{117}$
 and $x = 59 - 2 = 57$ containing the factor 3, being also a factor of 117, the latter is shown to be no prime number.

In other words, Mr. Hua has unconsciously treated the exponent 117 as the quantity, and the quantity 2 as the exponent, and, by a most circuitous road, calculated on, without having the remotest idea of the principle, deduced by me from Fermat's Theorem, and represented by the formula

$$\frac{N^{u-1}}{u+1} = m.$$

So much for Mr. "Hua of Woo-se." Once more reverting to Mr. Li, I may mention that, in the first proposition of the first book of his collected mathematical writings, he modestly affirms "Western men to be wrong in maintaining, that a mathematical point has neither thickness, length, nor breadth." According to him, it is a solid cube, infinitesimally small, yet a solid cube; whilst a mathematical line consists of a given number of such cubes. Perhaps, your sycophantic correspondent may wish to preserve this fact as another "memento of a native of such remarkable genius." *Du reste*, I would suggest to him the propriety of bearing in mind a wise old proverb, which says: *Ne sutor ultra crepidam!* "Cobler, stick to thy last!"

For the length of the present communication I need hardly apologize; but you will, I trust, permit me the remark that, although out of deference to the high character of your journal, I have, on this occasion, taken notice of a production, which under other circumstances I should have treated with silent contempt, I shall have to adhere to the latter rule in future. My time will not permit me, even if I had the inclination, to enter into controversy with men, like Mr. Hermann Fritzsche and J. F., whose ignorance is surpassed only by their conceit.

I remain with high respect, Dear Sir,
 Yours very truly,
 JOHNS. VON GUMPACH.
 The "Astor House" Hotel,
 April 18, 1871.

Law Reports.

SUPREME COURT.

April 19.
 Before C. W. GOODWIN, Esq.,
 Acting Chief Judge.

VON GUMPACH v. HART.

In the cause of von Gumpach v. Hart, now under appeal to the Privy Council, Mr. Harwood applies for leave to appeal from an order made upon a demurrer dated 29th March, 1870, and to amend the Record of Appeal accordingly.

It appears that a motion for leave to appeal from this order was filed on the 5th April 1870, but no order was made upon this. The cause came on for hearing on the 14th day of April, and the verdict being against the defendant he moved to set it aside. Upon the hearing of this motion, leave to appeal from the judgment (delivered the 3rd of May) was granted, and it was this appeal of which the Record was transmitted to the Privy Council. The appeal from the judgment on the demurrer appears to have been dropped. There is no evidence before the Court, that there was any mistake or oversight in the matter, and at this distance of time it would be against the ordinary practice and rules of the Court to give leave to appeal from it. As the Record of the actual Appeal is in the hands of the Privy Council, it appears to me, that application to amend it should be made to that Court if it so think fit. I must therefore discharge this rule with costs.

CIVIL SUMMARY COURT.

April 24th, 1871.

Before G. JAMESON, Esq.

MILLS v. HARRIS.

Claim for \$77.89.

Defendant admitted the debt, and was ordered to pay \$30 at the end of this month, \$30 at the end of May, and the balance at the end of June, with costs.

POLICE COURT.

April 20, 1871.

Before G. JAMESON, Esq.

W. MACDONALD "Seagull."

Defendant, a stoker, was charged with being drunk and disorderly on board, and quarrelling with the men in the fore-castle. Fined \$1 and costs and warned.

R. v. C. NORMAN, master of the lorch "Robin." Assault and threatening to shoot one Szeching.

Defendant did not appear, and the Court usher Mr. James Smith having given proof of service of summons, a warrant was issued for his arrest and the case adjourned till he should be brought up.

April 24th.

R. v. THOS. POWERS, "Ellen Morris."

Drawing a knife &c.

R. W. PRIDEUX, sworn, said—On the 17th instant, Powers came to the wheel, when the captain asked him why he had been so abusive lately, to which he said that he had nothing to eat, and became so insolent that the captain ordered him to be put in irons. I went to execute the order, but Powers would not allow himself to be touched and drew his sheath knife. The chief mate knocked him down, and he was put in irons, where he was kept up till Saturday. When the captain ordered him forward he refused to leave the quarter-deck, and brought a lot of remains of beef, which he thrust in the captain's face.

D. J. SILLOCK, captain of the "Ellen Morris," sworn, said—On 17th April Powers came aft and put three pieces of beef in my face. I ordered him off, but he refused to go and said he would not. I told the officers to secure him and they put him in irons. To defendant—You said you would do for me.

Defendant denied having drawn a knife, and said he had been knocked down and handcuffed without cause. Showed the marks. The captain had said when he was ironed, "throw him down in the lower fore-castle, its good enough for him."

JAMES CATES, sworn, said—Last Monday defendant had been hollering about the deck "oh my belly," and "I am hungry." The captain asked him what he meant and told him to keep quiet and not to come on the quarter-deck unless he was told. Defendant came aft with some pieces of beef and said something to which the captain replied that if he did not go away and keep quiet he would have him put in irons. Defendant replied—"the whole d—d lot of you won't put me in irons." We went to put him in irons on the captain's order, and when the mate took hold of him he drew his knife and held it aloft in a threatening manner. I then knocked him down.

ALFRED STANLEY swore that he saw defendant draw the knife, and further that the food they had on board was good.

It appeared that defendant had previously been convicted of similar offences.

Defendant desired to call a boy named Stress from the ship, to testify to his assertion that he had not drawn a knife, but

His Worship said the evidence was so strong and so conclusive that he should convict on it, and sentenced defendant to two months' hard labour, and to pay also expenses in jail.

R. v. JOHN ENGLISH, S. S. "Albatross."

Desertion.

Defendant admitted having been away from his ship, but said he did not know she was to leave and having gone out with some other men had lost his way.

Sent to jail for twenty-four hours.

April 25th.

R. v. H. MURRAY, unemployed. Drunk &c.

Defendant said he had been 12 months in Shanghai and bar-keeper at Au Chalet. He had gone without food and was easily upset. Warned and dismissed.

R. v. ANDREW KERR, "Onward."

Drunk &c., to pay costs.

Clippings.

The principal event has been the visit of the King of Siam, who, the *Strait Times* says, "arrived on the evening of the 9th inst. in his yacht, the *Regent*, accompanied by the Siamese war str. *Siam Supporter*. They left Samarang on 6th inst. At eight o'clock next morning the vessels saluted the British flag, the salutes being returned from Fort Canning. It was notified at the flag-staff that His Majesty would land officially at noon, and preparations were made to give him the usual honours. But His Majesty took time by the forelock, and came on shore earlier, so that many who went to witness his landing found he had got the start of them. He was received on landing by H. E. the Administrator and the heads of departments, and immediately drove off in His Excellency's carriage to Government House.

Early on the morning of the 11th, His Majesty left for Bangkok, after having been absent about a month on his visit to Singapore and Java. We hear that he was highly gratified by the warmth of his reception here, and though in Java he was treated with much stateliness and ceremony, he was more charmed with the ease and freedom of our society, and the absence of restraint he experienced in Singapore. We trust His Majesty will profit by what he has seen, and that the hurried glimpse he has obtained of the benefits of civilized rule and liberal Government will bear good fruit. It is, indeed, probable that His Majesty will not rest content with this trip, but that the pleasure he has experienced in his first visit abroad will tempt him to go further some future day."

The following prologue was spoken at a recent theatrical performance in Hongkong, in aid of the fund for rebuilding the Lyceum theatre, Shanghai:—

Ladies and Gentlemen, the pleasing task, Is mine to-night your kindly smiles to ask, For those who now behind this Curtain wait, With beating, anxious hearts to learn their fate.

Just as, of late, a trembling culprit stood, With watch-dog reeking with his victim's blood,

Dreading to see his Towzer smartly trounced, Heard but this sentence graciously pronounced—

"Stuff 'em, take him away, the case is o'er, And give him twice the grub he had before!" So let your verdict generous be, the while We strive a pleasant hour to beguile.

But who can now a pleasant hour boast, With thirteen steamers daily up the Coast— Share brokers pressing one to sell or buy— With telegrams each minute from Shanghai— With stern *Welsh* witnesses, who'd rather brook

A Judge's ire than kiss a dirty book, And, by their word prepared to stand or fall, Say they'll be—if they will swear at all!

With piece goods markets all to pieces gone, Through sales of damaged shirtings ex the *Don* And, piling agony beyond endurance, With Oily Phantom's new Chinese Insurance; Where, of our interests most august protectors, They've such a *Crushing* army of Directors! Since last we met, though some enlivening rays Of social light have cheered our nights and days,

A quiet Picnic to Victoria Peak, Photo's in High Life, taken once a week, Sim-ple Assemblies for young he's and shees. Races, Regattas, Croquet, *Sunday Teas*! And, though we find these pleasures but ephemeral, Why should we pine? Why, our old friend the General,

Though here financial forlorn hopes he's led all, He's served for fifty years without a medal! But, hark! the Prompter's warning whistle blows,

And bids me bring my prologue to a close— But 'ere I make my bow I fain would say, One word about the object of our play. To-night to gain your sympathies we try, For our poor burnt-out brethren in Shanghai— Those houseless, homeless, votaries of the Muse, Who, with their Theatre, their *all* do lose! For these, suspended from their mimic trade, We seek, and trust have found, your kindly aid, Deal gently then, as with this view alone, To-night we make their troubles all our own; And be your verdict when our toils are o'er, They've done their best—the best can do no more!"

LIST OF SILK SHIPPERS.

From 1st June to 28th April, 1871.

Adamson, Bell and Co.	914
F. H. Balfour	420
Barnet and Co.	1,359
Beazley Paget & Co.	11
Birley, Worthington and Co.	876
Birt & Co.	210
Bland, J.	150
Borntraeger and Co.	422
Bourjau, Hubener and Co.	308
Gibb, Brothers and Co.	226
Bower, Hanbury and Co.	1,957
Brand, Monro and Co.	2,263
Bull, Purdon and Co.	41
Butterfield & Swire.	101
Chapman, King and Co.	186
Chinese	165
Cumine and Co.	76
Dent and Co.	164
Dickinson and Co.	5
Essex and Co.	943
Fogg and Co.	361
Gamwell, F. R.	867
Gibb, Livingston and Co.	650
Gilman and Co.	1,194
Glover, Dow and Co.	266
Heard, Augustine, and Co.	837
Helbling and Co.	132
Hogg, Brothers	590
Jardine, Matheson and Co.	960
Jarvie, John, and Co.	1,619
Laurence & Buckley.	23
Major, E.	130
Meynard and Co.	40
Milsom and Tod, ...	1,046
Nachtrieb, A., and Co.	513
Olyphant & Co.	45
Petrocchino and Co.	165
Pila and Co.	153
Pustau, Wm. and Co.	92
Reid and Co.	85
Reiss and Co.	180
J. S. Robison, ...	155
D. Ringer	9
Russell and Co.	1,522
Remé, Wm. and Co.	895
Sassoon, David, Sons and Co.	150
Sassoon E. D. and Co.	33
Scheibler, Matthaei and Co.	524
Shaw, Brothers and Co.	799
Siemssen and Co.	623
Skeggis and Co.	1,640
Smith, Archer & Co.	255
Textor and Co.	936
Thorne, Brothers and Co.	731
Trautmann and Co.	79
Turner & Co.	508
Westall, Brand and Co.	183
Sundries	4,036

Total Bales..... 33,585

TERMS FOR ADVERTISING.— Ten Lines and under, *One Tael*—each additional line, *One Mace*. One-half of these charges for repetitions. Contracts may be made for 3 months, or longer, payable in advance.

SUBSCRIPTIONS received, and Single Copies Sold, by GEORGE STREET, 30, Cornhill.

LONDON E.C.

Advertisements will be repeated unless countermanded.

SILK.

	To GREAT BRITAIN.	To MARSEILLES.	To AMERICA.	HONGKONG & COAST PORTS.	TOTAL CHINA.	JAPAN TRANSHIPPED.	GRAND TOTAL.
	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.
Total as per last Report	25,059	4,018	1,770	1,740	33,487	63	33,550
	1,012	13	130	13	1,103	..	1,103
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	26,101	4,036	1,800	1,763	34,650	63	34,743

COTTON

Ship.	Cleared.	GREAT BRITAIN.				COAST & RIVERINE PORTS.				JAPAN.		TOTAL.
		Export	Re-export.	Trans-shipped.	Export.	Re-export.	Trans-shipped.	Export.	Re-export.	Trans-shipped.	Trans-shipped.	Penic.
Total as per last Report	April 8	4,836.70	..	..	473,311.15	..	40.00	15,029.06	..	..	..	494,100.91
Fuel-Ya (6) Japan	" 10	..	..	..	4,451.76	..	..	..	..	..	..	4,451.76
Bertha (6) Japan	" 11	..	..	..	305.20	..	..	..	..	..	..	305.20
Fine Queen, Hinde and Kiangloong	" 12	..	..	..	1,310.65	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,310.65
Rta	" 13	..	..	..	1,310.65	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,310.65
Eastern Isles (6) Maria Rozario	" 14	..	..	..	178.40	..	..	..	..	..	..	178.40
Emperor (16) Johann Anton	" 15	..	..	..	250.80	..	..	..	..	..	..	250.80
Bedford (17) Joachim Christen	" 16	..	..	..	312.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	312.00
Nebraska (18) John	" 17	..	..	..	312.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	312.00
Morgan	" 18	..	..	..	5,216.21	..	..	199.50	..	..	..	5,216.21
Oregonian and New York	" 19	..	..	..	616.81	..	..	..	..	..	..	616.81
Glengyle and Tunsin	" 20	..	..	..	286.60	..	..	..	..	..	..	286.60
Various Shipments	" 21	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	" 22	4,836.70	..	..	483,701.73	..	40.00	16,138.56	..	..	..	514,785.03

OPIUM

OPIUM RETURN FOR FORTNIGHT ENDING 22ND APRIL, 1871.

IMPORTED.

	MALWA.		PATNA.		BENARES.		PESHIAN.	
	Cheats.	Weight.	Cheats.	Weight.	Cheats.	Weight.	Cheats.	Weight.
Imported and stored on board Receiving Vessels	1137	1137.00	473	567.60	71	85.20	..	..
Imported and transhipped for re-exportation without being stored on board Receiving Vessels or landed	14	1.35	8	9.00	..	..	..	..
Imported direct to the shore	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	1138	1138.35	481	577.20	71	85.20	..	..
Landed from Receiving Vessels and intended chiefly for Local consumption	34	34.00	277	330.40	79	94.80	..	..

RE-EXPORTED.

	Hankow.		Chungking.		Kinkiang.		Chiaofoo.		Tientsin.		Newchwang.		Ningpo.		Fochow.		Hongkong.		Total.	
	Cheats.	Wght.	Cheats.	Wght.	Cheats.	Wght.	Cheats.	Wght.	Cheats.	Wght.	Cheats.	Wght.	Cheats.	Wght.	Cheats.	Wght.	Cheats.	Wght.	Cheats.	Wght.
Malwa	4174	417.50	137	137.00	137	137.00	267	267.50	976	976.50	6	6.00	289	289.00	..	..	..	..	2312	2312.50
Patna	12	12.00	1	1.50	1	1.50	1	1.50	6	6.00	1	1.50	21	21.00	..	..	..	..	69	75.40
Benares	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	8.40
Peshian	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	5.00
Total	4204	431.70	138	138.50	138	138.50	268	268.50	1013	1010.00	7	7.40	311	311.40	..	..	..	..	2387	2401.80

SHANGHAI, 29TH APRIL, 1871.

IMPORTS—SUNDRIES.

On the 21st we published for the English mail. There being no French mail, and the Races having occupied the attention of the community more than commerce, there is but little to say under this special heading. The English mail of 10th March arrived on the 25th instant. The political news to 11th April had been anticipated by wire, and the interest hitherto experienced in the booming report of two guns exists no more. The *Straits Times Extra* fell like a dead letter, and in the detail of private letters, commercial and domestic, centered the interest of the Mail. By the steamer however came the Bluebook with the despatches of the Acting Plenipotentiary and Chief Superintendent of British Trade, extracts from and comments on which will appear in other columns. The most extraordinary paper is a dispatch from Earl Granville complimenting Mr. Wade on having quieted the fears and allayed the British communities of their safety—this being exactly what Mr. Wade did not, and in regard to which, on the 28th July, in our Commercial article we wrote, "However secure Mr. Wade may think 'he is personally or the British community in general, it is his duty to give 'some ground for his conclusions, some word 'by which public excitement may be allayed.'" As previously suggested, commerce has during the week given way to sports, and dealings have been limited. The hopes of importers that were raised by the telegram issued by the Chamber of Commerce of short shipments, were soon dashed by a counter announcement, shewing that up to the 10th April shipments of plain cottons continued to be excessive. The arrivals have consisted in—on the 20th *Enterprise* str. London; 22nd *William Turner*, and *Ellen Morris* Sydney; 24th *Cheops* str. London; 25th *Albion*; Sydney; 26th *Erl King* str. London.

Departures confined to river boats and coasters.

The *Cheops*, *Erl King*, *Ulysses* and *Agamemnon* steamers are advertised to load for London, at Hankow. Weather wet and cool.

PIECE GOODS.—Great quietness prevails in our Piece Goods market, and with the exception of 8½ lbs. Grey Shirtings almost every article shews a decline on our quotations of the 21st instant. A full report and details of the business done will be given in our regular issue for the English mail of 3d. proximo.

The re-export of Grey Shirtings, reported by Custom's during last week, exceeds total Re-export for the whole month of April, 1870, by nearly 27,000 pcs.; and is only about 46,000 pcs. less than the total re-export in April, 1869.

Stocks on 22nd April, exclusive of unpublished cargoes per *Golden State* arrived 6th ulto, from New York; *Forward-Ho*, 10th inst., *Sir Lancelot* 14th inst., and *Enterprise* (str.), 20th inst., from London;—*Ulysses* (str.), 15th inst., from Liverpool.

Grey Shirtings	1,386,000 pieces.
T-Cloths	715,000 "
White Shirtings	174,600 "
Drills,—English	71,000 "
" American	34,200 "
" Dutch	55,000 "
Jeans,—English	15,600 "
" American	10,300 "
" Dutch	13,000 "
Sheetings,—English	?
" American	?
Dyed Shirtings	21,600 "
Spotted Shirtings—White	2,600 "
" Dyed	200 "
Brocades,—White	1,300 "
" Dyed	11,500 "
Chintzes	186,600 "
Damasks	700 "
Turkey Reds	40,000 "
Velvets	26,100 "
Velveteens	36,400 "
Handkerchiefs	40,900 doz.
Muslins	5,900 pieces.
Dimities	21,600 "
Spanish Stripes	20,800 "
Medium, Broad and Habit Cloth	30,500 "
Camlets,—English	28,700 "
" Continental	1,300 "
Long Ells	124,400 "
Lastings	16,000 "
Do. Crape	23,400 "
Lustres (plin., fid. & cd.)	65,300 "

SPANISH STRIPES, G.P.H.—

Scarlet	yd. 0.30 to
Dark Blue	" 0.60 "
Orange	" 0.32 "
Gentian	" 0.56 "
Green	" 0.45 "
Ash	" 0.45 "
White	" 0.42 "
Purple	" 0.53 "
Black	" 0.42 "
Brown	" 0.55, 0.56 "

LONG ELLS, C.P.H.—

Scarlet	yd. 4.95
Dark Blue	" 4.50 "
Orange	" 3.50 "
Gentian	" 3.90 "
Green	" 5.10 "
Purple	" 4.25 "
Black	" 4.00 "
Brown	" " "

CAMLETS, C.P.H.—S.S.

Scarlet	yd. 11.60 to
Dark Blue	" 11.15 "
Orange	" 11.00 "
Gentian	" 12.00 "
Green	" 11.25 "
White	" 12.50 "
Purple	" 11.75, 11.80 "
Black	yd. 9.50 "

FIGURED ORLEANS—

Scarlet	yd. 4.00 to 4.25
Dark Blue	" 3.00, 3.30 "
Straw	" 4.00 "
Gentian	" 3.90 "
Green	" 3.20 "
Young Green	" 3.60 "
Ash	" 3.40, 3.50 "
White	" 3.50 "
Purple	" 3.80, 3.90 "
Black	" 3.70, 7.75 "
Sky Blue	" 3.20, 3.70 "
Lavender	" 3.50, 3.60 "
Mauve	" 4.00, 4.10 "

STRAITS' PRODUCE & SUGAR.—The holidays have interfered with all business. In Dyewoods and Sugar but a few small transactions are recorded, rates unchanged. The Sugar stock has been added to by the arrivals of the S. S. "Norna" from Swatow, and two sailing ships.

METALS.—IRON.—The transactions of the past week comprise some 13,000 bundles of Nailrods, at Tls. 1.83 per pecul for common assortments of large sizes. Small sizes are enquired for, but holders do not seem inclined to accept present rates.

LEAD.—Sales of L. B. are reported to have been made by natives at Tls. 4.45.

COALS.—There is no change to report. Some cargoes have arrived from Australia and gone into consumption without affecting rates. It is notable in connection with the Suez Canal route to observe that the celebrated clippers *Lakloo* and *Araby Maid* are to come out with Coal from Cardiff.

FREIGHTS.—Tonnage is more plentiful and rates are rather weaker. A fair enquiry for Japan, but little business has been done since last mail.

QUOTATIONS, DUTY PAID IN SHANGHAI SCYEE.

Tls. 75.25 EQUAL MEX. \$100.

COTTON PIECE GOODS:

G. E. GREY SHIRTINGS,	T.m.c.	T.m.c.
38½ yds. 39 in. 7lbs.	yd. 1.64 to 1.70	
8½ to 8½ lbs.	" 1.84 " 1.92	
9lbs.	" " "	
9½ lbs.	" " "	

G. E. WHITE SHIRTINGS,

40 yds. 36 in. 52 reed.	yd. 1.55 " 1.60
56 Reed	" 1.77 " 1.82½
60 "	" 1.91 " 1.97
64 "	" 2.05 " 2.10
66 to 72 reed.	" 2.15 " 2.30

AMERICAN DRILLS,—

40 yds. 30 in. 15lbs. per piece	3.25, 3.40
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AMERICAN JEANS,—

30 yds. 30 in. 8½lbs. per piece	2.40, 2.45
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AMERICAN SHEETINGS,—None.

40 yds. 40 in. 15lbs. per piece	" " "
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ENGLISH DRILLS,—

40 yds. 30 in. 14½lbs. per piece	2.75, 2.85
--------------------------------------	------------

ENGLISH JEANS, 8lbs.

30 inch. 40 yds. per piece	2.70, 2.85
--------------------------------	------------

DUTCH DRILLS,—

30 inch. 30 yds. per piece	2.35, 2.45
--------------------------------	------------

T-CLOTHS—6lbs., 24

Yds. 32 in Ordinary per piece	1.07, 1.15
7 lbs. do. do.	" 1.25, 1.33
6 lbs. Mex.	" 1.32, 1.38
7 lbs.	" 1.45, 1.56
8 to 8½ lbs.	" 1.78, 1.88

HANDKERCHIEFS, Blue.—yd. doz.

Brown	0.50, 0.64
White FIGURED SHIRTINGS yd. doz.	2.40, 2.45

Dyed

White 40 yds	yd. 2.35, 2.40
Dyed	" 3.00, 3.10

DAMASKS, Dyed, 40 yds.

To arrive	" " "
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GENTIAN SHIRTINGS

Assorted	yd. 1.30, 1.60
Blue and Brown	" 1.15, 1.25
Scarlet	" 1.40, 1.60

TURKEY REDS, 21 yds.

Do. Best	yd. 1.70, 2.20
Do. Best	" 2.25, 2.50

VELVETS—

Black, 22 in.	yd. 0.14, 0.16
Blue, 22 in.	" 0.14, 0.16

VELVETEENS—

Black, 18 in.	yd. 0.09½, 0.10
26 in.	" 0.14, 0.15

DIMITIES, 12 yds. 37 in.

MUSLINS, 12 yds. 42 in.	yd. 1.10, 1.35
Do.	" 1.00, 1.05

CAMLETS, English—

S S	yd. 11.00, 11.75
G G	" " "
S S G	" " "

SPANISH STRIPES

T. T-B.	yd. 0.45, 0.53
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MEDIUM BROAD AND HABIT

Cloth	yd. 0.80, 1.30
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LONG ELLS—

Scarlet, 24 yds. H H	yd. 4.85, 4.90
" C P H	" 4.55, 4.60
Assorted, H H	" 4.50, 4.55
" C P H	" " "
" G G	" " "

LASTINGS, 30 yds.

CRAPE LASTINGS, 30 yds.	yd. 9.00, 11.00
CRAPE LUSTRES	" 5.00, 5.75
"	" 3.00, 3.40

ORLEANS—

Figured, 30 yds.	yd. 3.60, 3.80
Plain, 30 yds.	" " "

IRON—

Nail Rod small sizes	yd. 2.15, 2.30
Fair to good assortments.	" 2.90, 2.15
Hoop	" 1.90, 2.00
Flat and Round	" 2.00, 2.25

FRINTS

WINDOW GLASS	yd. 0.55, 0.60
"	" 2.00, 2.20

PEPPER—

Black	yd. 9.30, 10.00
White	" 11.00, " "

BETEL NUT—

Cochin China	yd. 2.50, 3.00
Singapore	" 1.80, 2.40

SAPAN WOOD—

3 pieces weighing 1 pcl.	yd. 3.00, 3.20
6 a 7 "	" 1.60, 1.80

SANDAL WOOD—

Best picked	yd. 3.50, " "
South Sea Island	" 3.20, " "
Malabar	" 12.00, 14.00

MANGROVE BARK—

Singapore and Penang	yd. 1.00, 1.30
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TIN—

Straits	yd. 19.25, 20.05
Malacca	" 26.00, 26.00

LEAD L. B.

Common	yd. 4.55, 4.60
"	" 4.45, 4.50

RATTANS—

Straits, common	yd. 2.60, 2.80
Banjerassing	" 3.50, 4.80

SUGAR—

Black, Swatow & Amoy	yd. 2.40, 3.00
Formosa	" 2.30, 3.00
Brown, Hainan	" 3.20, 3.30
Formosa & Amoy	" 2.95, 3.65
Swatow	" 3.20, 3.80
Canton	" 3.00, 3.50
Manila	" 3.20, 3.00
White, common to fair	" 4.30, 5.20
" medium	" 6.80, 6.10
" fine to finest	" 7.00, 7.50

COALS—Cargo quotations from ship

Cardiff	yd. 8.50 to " "
English	" 7.50, " "
American	" 10.25, " "
Sydney	" 8.00, " "
Newcastle	" 7.50, " "
Japan	" 5.00, " "
Formosa	" 5.50, " "

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OPIUM.—*Malwa.*—The market is quiet, and but little business, but holders are firm for present rates. We quote

Malwa	Tls. 495.00
Patna, New.....	416.18
„ Old.....	485.00

TEA.—Our Tea season is entirely closed and there is nothing whatever to report on this market.

With respect to the New Crop of Black Tea little is yet known; the weather is believed to have been very favorable and a good crop may be reasonably expected. The number of Tea Hongs in the various districts is increasing, and they now amount to 212. A few small purchases of leaf have been made in the Oolong district, by last accounts, at about the same opening rates as those of last season. Buying ere this is doubtless general, and in a few days we should be in possession of much more information.

EXCHANGE AND BULLION.

We have no business to report since our last, the Banks having been closed to the public during the Race holidays. Rates are nominally the same.

<i>On London—</i>	Per Tael.
Bank Bills, 6 months' sight 5s. 11d. @ 5s. 11½d.	
Credits, „ 5s. 11½d. @ 6s. 0d.	
Bills, 6 months' sight... 6s. 0d.	
<i>On Calcutta—</i>	
Bank Bills, 3 days' sight... Rs. 310.	
<i>On Bombay—</i>	
Bank Bills, 3 days' sight... Rs. 310.	
<i>On Hongkong—</i>	
Bank Bills, demand... 25½ cent. disct.	
Private, 15 days' sight 26½ „	

BULLION.

GOLD BARS.—Pekin, 98 touch, Tls. 167.50 per bar of 10 Taels Shanghai weight.
BAR SILVER.—111.40 Shanghai Taels, per 100 Taels Canton weight.
MEXICAN DOLLARS.—75.25; CAROLUS—75.50.
COPPER CASH.—1,580 per Tael.

NOTIFICATION, No. 13.

DURING the absence of the Undersigned on furlough, and until further notice, JOHN MARKHAM, Esquire, H. B. M.'s Consul at Chefoo, has been nominated by H. B. M.'s Chargé d'Affaires to officiate as H. B. M.'s Consul at this Port, charged with the jurisdiction of the Consular district of Chinkiang.

W. H. MEDHURST,
H. B. M.'s Consul,
Charged with the Consular
Jurisdiction of Chinkiang.

14 1009 Shanghai, April 22nd, 1871.

NOTIFICATION.

NIUCHWANG LIGHTSHIP.

NOTICE is hereby given that a temporary Lightship, painted black, with three lower masts standing, will be moored outside the Bar at Niuchwang as early as possible, not later than the 1st of May next, on the following bearings:—

Tower Hill S. S. E. distant 16½ miles, and the outer Bar Buoy N. E. by E. ¼ E. 4 miles.

The Vessel will be distinguished from sunset to sunrise by two bright lights one above the other, at the starboard foreyard-arm, shewn from two ordinary masthead lanterns, visible about 3 miles in clear weather.

T. G. LUSON,

Acting Commissioner of Customs.

Custom House,
Niuchwang, 18th April, 1871. 25my 1047

“Berkeley, Sept. 1869.—Gentlemen, I feel it a duty I owe to you to express my gratitude for the great benefit I have derived by taking ‘Norton’s Camomile Pills.’ I applied to your agent, Mr. Bell, Berkeley, for the above-named Pills, for wind in the stomach, from which I suffered excruciating pain for a length of time, having tried nearly every remedy prescribed, but without deriving any benefit at all. After taking two bottles of your valuable pills, I was quite restored to my usual state of health. Please give this publicity for the benefit of those who may thus be afflicted.—I am, Sir, yours truly, HENRY ALLPASS.—To the Proprietors of NORTON’S CAMOMILE PILLS. Smy 71 46

NEWS

FOR THE

HOMeward MAILS

THE North-China Herald and Supreme Court and Consular Gazette published weekly, for transmission to England, contains a

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MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

SHARE MARKET.

Stock.	Shares	Paid Up.	Dividend	Closing Quotation.
Banks.				
Agra Bank	10	5 p.c.	\$1.9 Nomi.	
Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris.....	20	20 13 p.c.	..	
Chartered Bk. of India, Austr. & C. h. Chartered Mer. Bk. of India London and China.....	25	25 10 p.c.	24.6 Nomi.	
Oriental Bank.....	£25	£25 12 p.c.	42	
H'kong and Shanghai Bank, Old.....	\$125	\$125 10 p.c.	37 ½ p.c. sellers.	
Do. do. New.....		75 10 p.c.	29 ½	
Steamer Cos.				
S. S. N. Co.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls. 133-4 cum.	
„ Stock	100	100 12 p.c.	scrip.	
„ Scrip 1871	20	20	17 ½ disc.	
Union S. N. Co.	100	100 10 p.c.	83 sales.	
North-China Str. Co.	500	500	150 sellers.	
China Sea Sailing & Straits S. S. Co. China and Straits S. N. Co.	\$100	\$40	40 Nomi.	
	100	25	25 Nomi.	
Docks.				
Shanghai Dock Co.	Tl. 500	Tl. 500 4 p.c.	Tl. 160 buyers	
Pootung Dock Co.	3,000	3,000 None.	1,000 Nomi.	
Gas				
Shanghai Gas Co.	100	100 12 p.c.	Tl. 128 buyers.	
French Gas Co. ..	50	50 8 p.	60 firm.	
H'kong and China Gas Co. Limited	£10	£10 7 p.c.	\$55 Nomi.	
Insurance.				
China Traders' Co. Limited	\$1,000	\$1,000 475 p.c.	\$3,000 Nomi.	
North-China Insce. Co.	1,000	Tl. 260 Triennial	Tl. 595 sellers.	
Union Insce. Socy. of Canton	\$5,000	\$1,000 Triennial	\$2,500	
Y'tze Insce. Assn.	Tl. 500	Tl. 500 15 p.c.	Tl. 850 sellers.	
China & Japan Marine Insce. Co.	500	100 None	Tl. 150 cash, sales.	
H'kong Fire Insce. Co. Limited	\$1,000	\$200 12 p.c.	\$475 sales.	
Victoria do.	500	100 12 p.c.	142-3 sellers	
China Fire Insce. Co. Limited	500	100 12 p.c.	153 sellers.	
Miscellaneous.				
S. T. & Lighter Co.	Tl. \$50	Tl. \$50 5 p.c.	Tl. 400 sales.	
Hongkew Wharf Co.	100	100	Tl. 110 buyers.	
Soochow Bridge Co.	100	100 15 p.c. & bonus.	200 Nomi.	
Shanghai Racket Club Recreation Fund ..	120	120 None.	80	
Bridge of Boats (Singpo)	\$50	50	\$16	
	500	500 12 p.c.	..	

J. P. BISSET & Co.,
Sharebrokers.

MARKET PRICES ON 29TH APRIL.

	r.	c.
Beef—Native Butchers	7 a 8	per lb.
Do.—European do.	8 a 9	do.
Mutton—do. do.	16 a 18	do.
Do. —Native do.	14 a 16	do.
Veal —do. do.	14 a 16	do.
Do. —European	16 a 18	do.
Pork —do.	20 a 25	do.
Fish	7 a 8	d5.
Do. soles.....	10 a 12	do.
Do. Pomfret	10 a ..	do.
Samli	15 a 16	do.
Mackerel	8 a 10	
Sturgeon	8 a 10	
Ningpo Cod	8 a 10	
Prawns.....	8 a 10	do.
Crabs	None.	
Pheasants	50 a ..	per brace.
Grouse	None.	
Hares	do.	
Wild Duck	30 a 40	per couple.
Bustard	None.	
Deer.....	do.	
Wildgeon	25 a 30	per couple.
Teal.....	15 a 20	per couple.
Wild Geese (large) ..	None.	
Do. (small)	do.	
Snipe	\$ 1.00 a ..	for 12 a 16.
Woodcock	75 a \$1.00	each.
Quail	1.00 a ..	for 10 a 12.
Fowls	2.00 a 4.00	per doz.
Turkeys	6.00 a 8.00	each.
Geese	40 a 60	each.
Pigeons	1.00 a ..	per doz.
Eggs.....	1.00 for 170 a 200.	
Potatoes—Chusan ..	1.50 a 2.00	per picul.
Do. —Chefoo	None.	
Do. —Mueno	2.00 a 2.25	do.
Do. —Shanghai	None.	
Do. —Japan.....	1.50 a 2.00	do.
Onions Bombay	9 a 10	per lb.
Do. Canton	5 a ..	per lb.
Cabbage (Shantung) ..	2 a 3	per lb.
Do. (Foreign)	2 a 10	each.
Carrots	1 a ..	per lb.
Turnips—English	1 a 2	per lb.
Green Peas	2 a 3	per lb.
French Beans	7 a 8	per lb.
Cauliflowers	8 a 12	each.
Cucumbers	6 a 8	per lb.
Asparagus	10 a ..	per doz.
Milk—Native dairies...	7 a 12	per bottle.
Do.—Foreign do.	15 a ..	do.
Fresh Butter	75 a ..	per lb.
Oysters	None.	

FOR SALE.

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